



# DAILY REPORT

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*People's Republic of China*

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8 September 1978

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# DAILY REPORT

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## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

GENERAL

CHEN HSI-LIEN ATTENDS PEKING INTERNATIONAL SOCCER TOURNEY

OW032013Y Peking NCNA in English 1942 GMT 3 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 3 Sep (HSINHUA)--The 1978 Peking International Friendship Football Tournament came to a close this evening after the Yugoslav "Borac" team defeated the Netherlands national amateur team 4:1 in the workers stadium here.

Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien watched the match. He met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with leaders Goma Paul of the Congolese "Diablos Rouges" team, Ngai Chun Au of Hong Kong's Happy Valley team, Willem Meuleman of the Netherlands national amateur team, Milos Stankovic of the Yugoslav "Borac" team; leader of the Netherlands tourist group Gerrit Philippus Brokys, state secretary at the Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning of the Netherlands, and Mrs. Brokx; and Ku Tung-chen, leader of the Hong Kong tourist group.

Present on the occasion were Wang Meng, minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Hsu Yin-sheng and Yu Pu-hsueh, first vice-minister and vice-minister of the commission, and Huang Chung, vice-president of the All-China Sports Federation.

In a friendly atmosphere, the 80,000 spectators gave the Yugoslav and Dutch players a big ovation as they filed into the arena. Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien and Minister Wang Meng walked down the pitch, shook hands with the players and were photographed together with them.

In the first half-time, the Netherlands scored the first goal and the score was soon equalized by the fast attacking Yugoslav team. The exuberant Yugoslav players scored three more goals in the second half-time to win the match 4:1.

At the end of the match, Sung Chung, chairman, Li Feng-lou and Wei Ming, vice-chairman, of the tournament organizing committee, presented rewards to the national team of China, the "Borac" team of Yugoslavia and the "Diablos Rouges" team of the Congo who finished first, second and third in the tournament. Peking finished fourth, the Netherlands fifth and the Hong Kong Happy Valley team sixth.

MIDEAST SUMMIT AT CAMP DAVID OPENS 7 SEPTEMBER

OW072008Y Peking NCNA in English 1939 GMT 7 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Mideast summit meeting of the United States, Egypt and Israel started at the presidential retreat of Camp David yesterday afternoon, according to reports from Washington.

The meeting was held at the invitation of U.S. President Jimmy Carter. Taking part in the first three-way talks were U.S. President Carter, Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. According to an AP report, the meeting lasted an hour and 40 minutes. But there was no word afterwards about what was said or whether any progress was made. A joint statement initiated by Carter, As-Sadat and Begin was made public by the White House two hours before the talks started. The statement says, "Conscious of the grave issues which face us," "we ask people of all faiths to pray with us that peace and justice may result from these deliberations." It was reported that Carter had met Begin and As-Sadat respectively on the evening of September 5 and yesterday morning.

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This was the first time for the U.S. President to take part in Egypt-Israel talks on the Mideast question. As-Sadat and Begin met twice in Jerusalem and Ismailia last November and December. Talks were also held between the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers with the participation of the U.S. secretary of state last January and July. But all these talks failed to make progress because Israel refused to withdraw from the Arab land it occupied in 1967 and refused to recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people. Carter sent Secretary of State Vance to visit the Middle East at the beginning of August and announced on August 8 that he would invite As-Sadat and Begin to have the Mideast summit meeting together with him in the United States.

A statement issued on August 30 by the Egyptian presidential press office says, "The National Security Council has reaffirmed that Egypt's aim in the Camp David talks is to achieve: First, comprehensive solution in the sense that all partial and bilateral solutions are to be rejected. Second, permanent and just solution, in other words, the rejection of any interim or phasal solution." At the summit meeting, President As-Sadat emphasized that Egypt insists on achieving a just peace in the Middle East, and such peace can be realized only after the solution of the Palestine problem and in accordance with the principle of non-aggression of sovereignty and territory.

In his remarks on August 31, Begin still obstinately stuck to the expansionist position. He said that Israel would never return to the borders that existed before the 1967 Middle East war. He insisted particularly that the Israeli Army would not withdraw from the West Bank of the Jordan River.

Upon his departure from Washington to Camp David on September 4, Carter stressed that the meeting is "a very important" one at which his "own role will be that of a full partner." However, he also said that the issues to be discussed at the meeting "are very complicated," "the disagreements are deep" and "the prospects of complete success are very remote."

It was disclosed that the meeting may last a week longer. The U.S. White House announced that during the Camp David meeting, Carter will leave the president's routine work to Vice-President Walter Mondale.

#### NORTH ASIA

##### DPRK AMBASSADOR SPEAKS AT FRIENDSHIP GATHERING

SK080640Y Peking in Korean to Korea 1230 GMT 6 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, members of the China-Korea friendship Hunghsing people's commune held a meeting at the commune's hall to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, a fraternal ally. Hung at the meeting site were the slogans "Enthusiastically celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK," "Korea and China are friendly nations linked with blood and the peoples of the two countries are brothers who are bound with deep-rooted friendship," "The comrades of the two countries of China and Korea will firmly unite as blood brothers, share their destinies and struggle to the end to defeat the common enemies" and "Resolutely support the Korean people's just struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

Korean Ambassador to our country Chon Myong-su, his wife and other embassy staffers were invited to the meeting.

Chairman of the Hunghsing People's Commune Revolutionary Committee (Hsing Hsi-la) and Korean Ambassador to our country Chon Myong-su spoke at the meeting amid enthusiastic applause. [portion of recorded speech in Chinese]

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Chairman (Hsing Hsi-la) first extended warm congratulations to the Korean comrades on behalf of the party and revolutionary committees of the commune and all members of the commune, and continued: [portion of recorded speech in Chinese failing to Korean translation] Under the wise leadership of their great leader President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers Party, the Korean people, following the great victories in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the fatherland liberation war, have built their country into a mighty socialist country which has the firm foundation of a self-reliant national economy, the strong popular party system and a brilliant national culture of struggling with the chollima spirit, upholding the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture. We sincerely rejoice over this brilliant success won by the Korean people.

He wished the Korean people greater success in the struggle to carry out the magnificent second 7-year plan under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers Party.

Ambassador Chon Myong-su spoke next. [Begin recording] Today we extend deep thanks to you and, through you, to all members of the China-Korea friendship Hunghsing people's commune for this splendid meeting you have held here to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. [applause]

I would like to take this opportunity to deliver the militant greetings of the members of the Korea-China friendship Taekam cooperative farm to members of the China-Korea friendship Hunghsing people's commune. [applause] [end recording]

Recalling the glorious, militant road traversed by the Korean people under the leadership of President Kim Il-song, Ambassador Chon Myong-su said: In the last 30 years the Korean people defended the fatherland and demonstrated their heroic spirit to the world by winning victory in the fatherland liberation war, upholding the banner of the chuche idea. In the postwar period, the Korean people constantly increased production by waging the struggle for socialist reforms and pursuing the chollima movement. All the working people of our country are effecting constant upsurges in production in all sectors of socialist construction to successfully fulfill the first year's tasks of the second 7-year plan, upholding the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. They are vigorously struggling to realize the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Ambassador Chon Myong-su highly praised the bumper harvest attained by the members of the Hunghsing people's commune through the movement of "in agriculture, learn from Tachai," and wished members of the commune greater success in their struggle.

The speeches of Chairman (Hsing Hsi-la) and Ambassador Chon Myong-su received warm applause.

A letter of congratulation from members of the China-Korea Hunghsing people's commune to members of the Korea-China friendship Taekam cooperative farm was read at the meeting amid enthusiastic applause.

Vice Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee (Wang Hung) and [words indistinct] of the party committee of the China-Korea friendship Hunghsing people's commune attended the meeting. After the meeting, comrades of the two countries of China and Korea saw a Korean art film.



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PRC  
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KENG PIAO, OTHERS ATTEND DPRK ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

OWO71806v Peking NCNA in English 1731 GMT 7 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Korean Friendship Association gave a reception at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-premier of the State Council; Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Su Yu, a leading member of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee; and Sung Jen-chiung, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Among the guests were Korean Ambassador and Mrs Chon Myong-su, officials of the Korean Embassy, members of the Korean film delegation led by Kwon Chong-ung, other visiting Korean comrades and Korean experts and resident students in Peking.

The reception was filled with friendship and cordiality.

Speaking at the reception, President Wang Ping-wan of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, extended to all Korean comrades present warm, festive greetings and high regards.

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea thirty years ago, he said, was a big victory for the heroic struggles of the Korean people, and a great epoch-making historical event in the annals of their revolutionary struggles. He noted that not long after the founding of the republic, the heroic Korean people displayed dauntless revolutionary spirit and defeated the armed aggression by U.S. imperialism, safeguarding the independence and security of the fatherland with their blood and making tremendous contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world's people. The fraternal Korean people, he said, went on to win great victories in their socialist revolution and construction by following President Kim Il-song's revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. "Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers Party, the Korean people will certainly win complete victory in their sacred cause of reunifying the fatherland," he added.

President Wang Ping-nan wished that Sino-Korean friendship, enjoying the attention of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il-song, would become even more splendid and would last for generations to come.

In his speech, Ambassador Chon Myong-su said: "Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea defeated the aggression by the U.S. imperialists, defending the honour of the republic." "Today, Korea has become a socialist, industrialized country with modern industry and agriculture, powerful national defence and splendid national culture built on the solid base of an independent national economy." He added that the Korean people had scored brilliant achievements in accomplishing the tasks for the second seven-year plan and were working for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. He pledged to contribute to further strengthening and developing the great friendship between the people of Korea and China. Present at the reception were Han Nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; Li Ko, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Yao Chung-ming, vice-minister of culture; Mao Lien-chueh, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Yang Chi, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.



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PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

TENG HSIAO-PING, DELEGATION DEPART PEKING FOR DPRK

OW080210Y Peking NCNA in English 0200 GMT 8 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking 8 Sep (HSINHUA)--A Chinese party and government delegation with Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, as leader and Peng Chung, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, third secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee and second vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, as deputy leader left here for Pyongyang by special plane this morning. They will attend the celebrations of the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and pay a friendly visit to that country at the invitation of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and President of the DPRK.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council; Wang Tung-hsing, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee; and other party and state leaders Ulanfu, Fang I, Chi Teng-kuei, Yu Chiu-li, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao, Chen Mu-hua, Chi Peng-fei, Wang Chen and Ku Mu.

Also present were Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang, Deputy Director of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee Chang Yao-tzu, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Yang Yung, Vice-Foreign Ministers Han Nien-lung and Wang Hai-jung, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee Shen Chien, Director of the Office of the State Council Wu Ching-tung, and Cho Lin, wife of Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping.

Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su, Mrs. Chon Myong-su and diplomatic officials of the Korean Embassy here were present.

Members of the delegation are Huang Hua, member of the CCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, and Lu Chih-hsien, Chinese ambassador to the DPRK (already in Pyongyang).

#### Pyongyang Arrival

OW080226Y Peking NCNA in English 0222 GMT 8 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, arrived here at 1120 hours local time today as the leader of the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China.

He will attend the national day celebrations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of President Kim Il-song.

KOREAN PHOTO EXHIBITION OPENS IN PEKING 7 SEPTEMBER

OW071540Y Peking NCNA in English 1506 GMT 7 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Sep (HSINHUA)--A photo exhibition opened at the working people's palace of culture here this morning to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

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Attending the opening ceremony were Chi Peng-fi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Wang Shu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Ou Tang-liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Chou Wei-chih, vice-minister of culture and Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

DPRK Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su, Mrs. Chon Myong-su and officials of the Korean Embassy in China were present.

The exhibition is entitled "The Thirty Years That Radiate With Victory and Glory Under the Chuche Banner." The more than 100 pictures on display recapture the fighting spirit of the Korean people in their arduous struggle for liberation and record their achievements in the socialist revolution and construction. They also reflect the Korean people's happy life under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and their firm determination to fight for an independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

President Wang Ping-nan of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and Ambassador Chon Myong-su addressed the opening ceremony.

After the ceremony, Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei and others visited the exhibition together with Korean comrades in Peking and Chinese visitors.

#### DPRK'S ACHIEVEMENTS OVER LAST 30 YEARS CITED

OW080745Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 8 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep (HSINHUA)--In the past thirty years, the Korean people, following the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence advanced by their great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, have made brilliant achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction, thereby turning poverty-stricken and backward Korea into a modern socialist state possessing modern industries and advanced agriculture.

During this period, the country has achieved rapid industrial development and various industrial sectors have been set up. During the course of the six-year plan (1971-1976), 1,055 factories, mines and major workshops were built, laying a solid material foundation for the socialist economy. At present, the industrial output value for five days' production is as great as that of the whole of 1944.

Since liberation, a number of hydro-electric power stations and thermal power stations have been built, and new generating stations are at present under construction. The total electricity generated in 1975 was 28,000 million kilowatt-hours--a figure which satisfied both production and household needs.

Some coal mines have been expanded, and a number of new ones built. Coal production in 1976 was over 50 million tons and was adequate for the requirements of the various economic sectors. Rapid progress has been made in iron and steel production. The Hwanghae, the Kangson and other iron and steel complexes have been rebuilt and expanded. Many new iron and steel complexes including the "April 13" complex have been built. Annual iron and steel production is more than 4 million tons and the machine-building industry has become a strong backbone for material and technological developments. Now the country is able to produce all types of heavy machinery. 98 percent of the machines used in the country are produced by Korean workers.

A number of textile mills have also been built in recent years. There are textile mills in each province and each county. Annual production amounts to over 600 million metres, and this has solved the problem of clothing the people and meeting the fabric demands of other industries.

The chemical industry has taken on a new look. Dozens of chemical plants and chemical fertilizer plants have been built. Fertilizer output last year reached over three million tons. Marked progress has also been made in the production of vinylon, medicines and insecticides.

During the same period, transport and communications throughout the country have advanced significantly. At present, main railway lines have been electrified and the total volume of goods freighted by electric locomotives accounts for 66 percent of the total railway transport.

Agricultural machinery, electric power, irrigation networks and chemical fertilizers all contribute to the growth of agricultural production throughout the country. There are 80,000 tractors, many trucks and other agricultural machines at present in use in the countryside as well as 1,500 reservoirs and canals stretching for 40,000 kilometres. All this has prompted rapid growth in agriculture. Total grain production last year reached 8.5 million tons, an increase of 300 percent over 1946. Remarkable successes have also been achieved in animal husbandry, poultry farming, and the cultivation of vegetables and fruits.

Markets are thriving across the land. An extensive commercial network has been established so that even in remote areas there are shops.

Vigorous development has occurred in the sciences, education, literature and the arts. Before liberation, there were no universities and very few primary or secondary schools in the northern part of the republic where about 80 percent of the population were illiterate. At present, there are over 150 colleges and universities, 600 professional and technical institutes, and primary and secondary schools throughout the country. The number of students enrolled comes to more than 5.6 million. Technicians and specialists account for 19.2 percent of those working in national economic departments.

For several years, scientific research has contributed to the development of the country. In the arts, many revolutionary operas and films including features, documentaries and scientific and educational films have been created. They are very popular.

In line with the growth of the national economy, the living standard of the Korean people has been greatly improved. During the postwar years, wages have been raised on seven occasions while prices for daily necessities have gradually been reduced. Farm workers are also living a richer life. More buildings are completed every year for the local people and hospitals and clinics have been set up in cities and rural areas. Gone forever are the old days when the Korean people were short of medical treatment.

Now, the Korean people are making even greater efforts to realize Korea's second 7-year plan (1978-1984) and further improve their beautiful fatherland.

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PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRC NEGOTIATOR STATES VIEWS, SUGGESTIONS AT HANOI TALKS

OW071125Y Peking NCNA in English 1048 GMT 7 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chung Hsi-tung, leader of the Chinese Government delegation to the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations on the question of Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam, said in a statement at the 5th negotiation session held here today: "There have been four sessions of the talks between the Chinese Government delegation and the Vietnamese Government delegation on the question of Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam, but our negotiations have showed no progress owing to faults of the Vietnamese side.

On August 25, the Vietnamese authorities committed a serious and bloody incident at Yu I Pass when they used violence to suppress and expel Chinese nationals. Utmost indignation has been expressed by the Chinese people and upright world public opinion at this incident. This incident proves again that the Vietnamese authorities bear unshirkable responsibility for the persecution and expulsion of Chinese nationals. Yet, in his speech on September 1 at the mass rally in Hanoi marking Vietnam's national day, the premier of the Vietnamese Government utterly ignored the facts and tried to shift the blame for the forced repatriation of Chinese nationals en masse onto the Chinese side.

Furthermore, he levelled unwarranted charges against China. This is most unjustified, and we cannot but express our deep regret. Nevertheless, motivated by a sincere desire to uphold the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and seek a solution to the question of Chinese residents in Vietnam, the Chinese Government delegation has exercised great restraint and continued to hold talks with the Vietnamese Government delegation. I was recalled to China on August 28 to report on my work, and I returned promptly to Hanoi on September 4. This, too, shows our sincerity and determination in regard of these talks."

In his statement today, Chung Hsi-tung concentrated on the question of Chinese nationals in south Vietnam and stated the views and suggestions of the Chinese side. He pointed out that the 1955 agreement between the Chinese and Vietnamese parties does cover the question of Chinese nationals residing in south Vietnam.

He said: The great majority of Chinese nationals in Vietnam reside in the south. Living in amity with the Vietnamese people for many generations, they have forged a profound friendship with the latter in the course of their common toils and endeavours. Over the last century, in the protracted revolutionary struggles against colonialism and imperialism, the Chinese residents in South Vietnam fought shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people and made a positive contribution. Shedding their blood and giving their lives, they performed many heroic and inspiring deeds. Many Chinese nationals, defying hardships and sparing no sacrifice, sheltered and protected Vietnamese leaders engaged in revolutionary activities. Some high-ranking Vietnamese leaders are living witnesses to this historical fact.

He went on to say: This friendship ought to have provided a good basis for the gradual resolution of the question of Chinese residents in south Vietnam. But contrary to their expectations, the long-awaited liberation failed to give them the minimum degree of stability or guarantee their proper rights and interests; instead, it brought on them discrimination and persecution worse than before. Moreover, the situation has kept deteriorating. As a result, the mass of Chinese residents are suffering great torment and misery, the Vietnamese people are bewildered and worried, and the Chinese Government and people are thrown into anxiety.



Chung Hsi-tung pointed out: There have existed certain differences between the Chinese and Vietnamese sides on the question of Chinese nationals in south Vietnam. These mainly concern three questions: Does the 1955 agreement between our two parties solve the question of Chinese nationals in south Vietnam? Are there or are there not Chinese nationals in south Vietnam? And then there is the question of discrimination against, and ostracism, persecution and even expulsion of Chinese nationals by the Vietnamese authorities.

Chung Hsi-tung then explained the views of the Chinese side on these issues, in the hope that it will help the two sides find a way to remove the differences and work out a fair and reasonable solution.

He said: The head of the Vietnamese delegation Hoang Bich Son stated at the second session that "the Chinese and Vietnamese parties have never reached agreement on the issue of Hoa people in South Vietnam in 1955. ... The agreement is invalid for the issue of the Vietnamese of Chinese origin in the south". These statements do not accord with facts.

He pointed out: "In fact, consultations between the Chinese and Vietnamese parties held in 1955 on the question of Chinese nationals did apply to all Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam. As South Vietnam was then under the reactionary rule of a U.S.-puppet regime and conditions were not ripe for solving the question of Chinese residents there, the Chinese and Vietnamese parties after consultations reached the following agreement: The Chinese side would be temporarily responsible for leading the work among the Chinese nationals in South Vietnam, and the question of Chinese residents was to be postponed until after the liberation of South Vietnam when the two countries would seek a solution through consultations and education would be carried out among the Chinese nationals for their gradual adoption of Vietnamese nationality.

"However, right after the liberation of South Vietnam, the Vietnamese authorities, departing from the agreement between the two parties, unilaterally took a series of measures to coerce Chinese nationals into adopting Vietnamese nationality. And now you categorically deny the part of the 1955 agreement between the two parties dealing with the question of Chinese residents in south Vietnam. Obviously, you have done so out of political needs and ulterior motives. First, you attempt thereby to deprive the Chinese Government of its say in any solution of the question of Chinese residents in south Vietnam. Secondly, you not only claim that the 1955 agreement is no longer applicable in north Vietnam, but assert that it is not valid at all in south Vietnam either, thereby making it plain that you have fundamentally and completely repudiated the principles and spirit of the 1955 agreement between the two parties. With this approach, you thought that you could have a free hand in taking unilateral measures to wilfully force the Chinese residents in south Vietnam to adopt Vietnamese nationality or even in discriminating against and persecuting and expelling them. This is your true motive."

Chung Hsi-tung recalled the historical facts that in 1956 and 1957, the reactionary Ngo Dinh Diem clique promulgated decrees compelling the Chinese nationals to adopt Vietnamese nationality and that these were strongly opposed by the Chinese residents. He said: "At that time, the basic stand of the two parties and governments on the question of Chinese residents in South Vietnam was identical: They both regarded all decrees and measures adopted by the reactionary Ngo Dinh Diem regime to coerce Chinese nationals into adopting Vietnamese nationality as illegal, null and void and not to be recognized on any account.



In January 1976, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam notified Chinese residents **there** that they could register their nationality as they wished. In 1977, a high-ranking Vietnamese leader gave a Chinese leader the figure of the Chinese nationals residing in South Vietnam. As shown by the facts we have cited here, there is ample reason to say that there actually are Chinese nationals in South Vietnam. This is an objective fact which can in no way be denied by the Vietnamese side no matter how hard it may try."

Chung Hsi-tung pointed out: In his statement at the second session, the head of the Vietnamese delegation Hoang Bich Son said that the majority of the Chinese nationals residing in the south had become "Vietnamese of Chinese origin" except for a few holding identity cards issued in Taiwan and Hong Kong, and claimed that "this is a historical fact." On hearing these assertions of the Vietnamese side, one feels obliged to ask: Are the policies and decrees concerning Chinese nationals promulgated by the Vietnamese Government in the past, including the previous statements of your high-ranking leader, still valid? What historical legacy is it that you are now inheriting--the historical legacy of the forced naturalization imposed by the reactionary Ngo Dinh Diem clique on the Chinese residents, or the historical legacy of allowing Chinese residents to choose their nationality on a voluntary basis, which was a policy often reiterated by the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam? Don't you feel embarrassed by the fact that you have totally repudiated the correct stand and promises you once announced and are insisting on taking over in their entirety the reactionary policies pursued by the traitorous Ngo Dinh Diem clique some twenty years ago to forcibly naturalize Chinese residents? Isn't this a mockery of your oft-repeated claim that your policy towards Chinese residents has been "consistent," and that "a change of heart has never been in our character?"

Chung Hsi-tung went on to say: There is no denying the fact that the Vietnamese authorities have discriminated against and ostracized, persecuted and expelled Chinese residents in south Vietnam.

The fundamental reason why the question of Chinese residents in south Vietnam has become so acute lies in the fact that the Vietnamese Government, after the nationwide liberation of Vietnam in 1975, has pursued a policy of discrimination against and ostracism, persecution and expulsion of the mass of Chinese residents. Already in February 1976, the Vietnamese side proclaimed that all Chinese residents in south Vietnam had to register under the nationality illegally imposed upon them during the reactionary rule of Ngo Dinh Diem. When Chinese residents in the south went to Vietnam's Foreign Nationals Bureau and applied to register as Chinese nationals, showing as proof their old passports, entry visas and other documents, not only were their cases rejected by the Vietnamese side, but they were subsequently persecuted and made to suffer serious consequences. This year, the Vietnamese authorities used "socialist transformation" as a pretext to plunder and persecute families of Chinese small shop owners, peddlers and even workers. Under such persecution, many Chinese residents lost everything, members of their family and their worldly possessions. Even the family members of some revolutionary martyrs were not spared such persecution. Besides, tragic incidents have occurred from time to time of whole families drowning themselves, or people committing suicide by jumping from high buildings or burning themselves alive. In desperation, many Chinese residents from Ho Chi Minh City, Da Nang and other cities fled the country.

Since the beginning of this year, thousands have had to return to China by way of north Vietnam. Many who took part in your wars of liberation with their then Vietnamese comrades-in-arms have now become your victims. "Why don't the Vietnamese authorities pause and give serious thought to the fact that the mass of Chinese residents, who made their contribution to the Vietnamese revolution, managed to stick it out and did not flee en masse from Vietnam when they were under the rule of the U.S.-puppet regime, and yet are doing so now because they have been so persecuted as to have no other way to turn to. What else does this signify other than that your policy towards Chinese residents in south Vietnam is even more unbearable than the reactionary policy of the Ngo Dinh Diem regime? Shouldn't you bear full responsibility for this state of affairs?"

In conclusion, Chung Hsi-tung said: "A fair and reasonable solution to the differences and controversies between China and Vietnam on the question of Chinese residents in south Vietnam can still be found through consultations on an equal footing provided the two sides respect objective facts and share the genuine desire to uphold the traditional friendship between the two countries and peoples. It is in this spirit that the Chinese side proposes to the Vietnamese side that in seeking a settlement of the question of Chinese residents in south Vietnam, the principles and spirit of the agreement between the two parties on the question of Chinese residents in North Vietnam should serve as the guide. Specifically, our suggestions are:

"1. The Vietnamese Government should stop forthwith its discrimination against and ostracism, persecution and expulsion of the mass of Chinese residents in south Vietnam. In the case of those displaced Chinese nationals who have suffered persecution and are without means of livelihood, the Vietnamese Government should allow them to return to their original places of residence in Vietnam if they so desire and undertake to resettle them properly. Those who have been illegally arrested and put in gaol should be freed at once. Illegally confiscated properties, particularly means of livelihood, accrued through labour by Chinese nationals should be returned or restituted, and the livelihood of the mass of Chinese residents should be guaranteed so that they may have no misgivings about staying on in south Vietnam.

"2. In conformity with the spirit of the 1955 agreement between the two parties and in the light of the actual conditions in south Vietnam, both the Chinese and the Vietnamese sides should try, through education and guidance, to effect the gradual adoption by Chinese residents there of Vietnamese nationality on a voluntary basis. With the understanding that the forced naturalization under the reactionary Ngo Dinh Diem regime is not to be recognized, the Chinese side will respect the desire of all those who have adopted Vietnamese nationality of their own free will either before or after the liberation of south Vietnam. In order to create favourable conditions for the voluntary adoption of Vietnamese nationality by Chinese residents who have not yet done so, the Vietnamese Government should, for a certain period, follow the approach it took towards the Chinese residents in the north, accord them equal treatment, refrain from discrimination and, through patient persuasion and education, gradually guide them onto the course of adopting Vietnamese nationality. The Chinese side will render its cooperation and assistance in this regard and will actively encourage and urge these Chinese residents to adopt Vietnamese nationality, in line with its consistent policy.

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"As regards Chinese nationals who insist on retaining Chinese nationality, the Chinese side will enjoin them to abide by Vietnamese laws, respect local customs and habits and live in amity with the Vietnamese people. The Vietnamese side should protect their proper rights and interests."

#### NCNA REPORTER ON VIETNAM'S ANTI-CHINA CAMPAIGN

OW080910Y Peking NCNA in English 0846 GMT 8 Sep 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's commentary--"Anti-Chinese Campaign in Name of 'Socialist Transformation'"]

[Text] Peking, 8 Sep(HSINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities recently made a big issue of the question of "socialist transformation," by declaring that the well over 100,000 Chinese nationals whom they had victimized and expelled had actually gone to China so as to "escape socialist transformation." They accused China of "abandoning the viewpoint of class struggle," "protecting Hoa capitalists" and "undermining socialist transformation in Vietnam."

China has consistently opposed interference in the internal affairs of other countries. It is up to Vietnam to decide when and how to carry out socialist transformation within its land, and China never has nor ever will meddle with it. However, since China now faces so many charges originated by Hanoi, it is necessary to present the facts and let the world know the truth.

Who are the victimized Chinese expelled to China en masse by the Vietnamese authorities? Of the over 160,000 people expelled in the past few months, more than 95 percent are labouring people, the overwhelming majority of whom are workers and peasants from the northern part of Vietnam where the socialist transformation began as early as 1954 and was in the main completed by 1960. During that six years, there was no mass exodus of Chinese residents. Why, then, should this suddenly happen after roughly twenty years? Obviously, had the Vietnamese authorities not practiced persecution and expulsion, the Chinese nationals who had resided in the northern part of Vietnam for a long time would not have been robbed of their personal property, made homeless and so returned to China. This shows that, as regards the northern part of Vietnam, the Vietnam authorities' two charges that the expelled Chinese were trying to "escape socialist transformation," and that China's opposition to the ostracism, persecution, expulsion and discrimination against the Chinese residents was so that China could "protect the Hoa exploiters," are completely unfounded.

As for the southern part of Vietnam, Vietnamese news reports said that the "socialist transformation" began not too long ago. But among the returnees from the south, the overwhelming majority of them are likewise labouring people. There is abundant evidence that Hanoi used the "transformation" as a cover to serve their anti-Chinese purposes. Their counter-charges against China and Chinese residents are untenable.

First. In the socialist transformation of industrial and commercial enterprises, the main target should be capitalists. However, in the "transformation" in the southern part of Vietnam, numerous labouring Chinese residents were implicated and deliberately made a target of attack by the Vietnamese authorities.

Of the Chinese residents in the southern part of Vietnam over 95 percent are workers, peasants, other working people, small traders and peddlers. Only a small number were capitalists. Even the Vietnamese authorities themselves cannot deny this fact. In a recent interview with the editor-in-chief of the Japanese newspaper, AKAHATA, Hoang Tung, a member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, acknowledges that "the private industrial and commercial enterprises in the southern part of Vietnam are on a very small scale."



There are no big plants, only hundreds of small factories. Nor are there many big traders. Private commerce and industry are insignificant." He added that of the Chinese residents there, "the number of working people makes up the overwhelming majority, about 100 times that of the capitalists."

From this one can clearly see that, in the southern part of the country, the proportion of Chinese capitalists among the total number of Chinese residents is very very small. However, in the "socialist transformation" there, the Vietnamese authorities directed their spearhead of attack against a far greater number of people than the proportion would allow. Subjected to attack were many thousands of small traders and peddlers whose total individual capital ranged between a few dozen dong to a few hundred dong. (The dong is the Vietnamese currency and at present each dong is equal to U.S. dollar 0.395). Included in the attacks were even small handicraftsmen and ordinary workers. According to incomplete statistics, tens of thousands of households belonging to Chinese nationals have been brought under such attack in Ho Chi Minh City alone.

Second. The Vietnamese authorities have plundered, persecuted and expelled the small traders, peddlers, handicraftsmen and even workers among the Chinese nationals and their families under the pretext of "socialist transformation." Officials broke into the Chinese residents' houses allegedly to make a "registration of property." They also took away the Chinese residents' personal belongings. The Chinese nationals were even driven away from their homes and forcibly evacuated to the "new economic zones." Many Chinese have lost their property and their next of kin. They were forced to leave their places of domicile or went through untold sufferings before they managed to return to China.

Tu Ti, who comes from a working class background, was a Chinese resident in Ho Chi Minh City. Before 1975, he worked as a lorry driver for a private export company in that city. After the liberation of Ho Chi Minh City, all his family members became unemployed. In order to earn a living, they organized a "Truong Son cooperative" together with other residents of the same street, wrapping and selling sweets for a private shop. Last March, when "socialist transformation" began in the southern part of Vietnam, Tu Ti's family possessed only 23 dong's worth of sweets. The Vietnamese authorities went so far as to classify the members of this family as "capitalist class" and ordered them to leave for the "new economic zone" within a time limit.

Ho Ying, who was brought to Vietnam by her parents when she was four years old, is a widow who lived in Tran Phu Street, Cho Lon, Ho Chi Minh City and who worked as a cook in a local dispensary. Her son and daughter were both workers, after the liberation of the city, she lost her job and managed to earn a living by carrying vegetables and melons from the suburbs and peddling them in the city. Last April she was labelled a "capitalist element." Her home was ransacked and she herself was ordered to leave for a "new economic zone." She was then forced to return to China in misery.

These are only two of the many Chinese nationals who have had similar experiences. The examples are too numerous to cite.

The Vietnamese authorities alleged that "communists should look at things from a class viewpoint not from a national viewpoint." They maligned China as "having departed from the viewpoint of class struggle."

Without making any class analysis, they subjected Chinese working people at will to their "socialist transformation," treating them as enemies.

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We would like to ask: To which class does this "class viewpoint" belong, and whom do they "struggle" against? They applied expropriation not only to the Chinese capitalists but also to the Chinese small traders, peddlers and handicraftsmen, and even workers. The effect of this was to deprive them of their means of livelihood and to deny them the right to employment. All this made their life nearly impossible. By way of contrast, Vietnamese capitalists were treated quite differently. We would like to ask: What kind of "class viewpoint" is this that takes account of national origin but disregards class?

To put it plainly, what the Vietnamese authorities have done to the Chinese is to persecute and expel them in the name of "socialist transformation." Last March and April, the campaign to expel the Chinese reached its high point, swiftly spreading from the northernmost provinces to all parts of Vietnam. It was against this background that early last March, the "socialist transformation" of the privately owned industrial and commercial enterprises started in the southern part of the country. That these two events should occur together is not simply a matter of coincidence in time, but part of a carefully orchestrated and premeditated campaign undertaken by the Vietnamese authorities to ostracize, persecute, expel and discriminate against Chinese nationals. At that very time, one of the Vietnamese party leaders went to Ho Chi Minh City and criticized the city authorities for being "too soft" in pushing the "socialist transformation," telling the city authorities, "be tough and don't be afraid of people leaving the place. It doesn't matter if one million of them quit the city. Crack down on those who dare to make any trouble." This reveals the Vietnamese authorities' delicacy in carrying out the "socialist transformation."

Commenting on the International Socialist Congress in Stuttgart in 1907, Lenin criticized those among the ranks of the proletariat who wanted to ban the immigration of workers from China and other countries. He pointed out that such people were "opportunists." He added, this is the same spirit of aristocracy that one finds among workers "who derive certain advantages from their privileged position, and are, therefore, inclined to forget the need for international class solidarity."

People can easily draw their own conclusion by considering the Vietnamese authorities' dealings with the Chinese nationals in Vietnam in the light of these remarks by Lenin.

NUON CHEA, CAMBODIAN DELEGATION DEPART PEKING FOR DPRK

OWO71306Y Peking NONA in English 1253 GMT 7 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Sep (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the People's Congress of Kampuchea led by Nuon Chea, deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the permanent committee of the Congress, left here for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by special plane this afternoon at the end of their successful official friendship visit to China.

The distinguished Kampuchean guests were seen off at the airport by Ulanfu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Teng Ying-chao and Chi Peng-fei, members of the CCP Central Committee and vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chang Hai-feng, vice-foreign minister; Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Wu Hsin-yu, deputy secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee; Yen Chi-tzu and Lin Li-yun, members of the NPC Standing Committee; Li Li-kung, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Sun Hao, Chinese Ambassador to Kampuchea; and more than 2,000 people in the Chinese capital.



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Peking airport today flew the national flags of China and Kampuchea. When Chairman Nuon Chea and the other Kampuchean guests bade farewell to the well-wishers, people beat drums and cymbals and shouted slogans while young people danced to gay music. Chairman Nuon Chea clapped in acknowledgement.

The crowds hailed the success of Chairman Nuon Chea's visit to China and expressed and hope that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, two governments and two peoples would be further consolidated and develop.

Before boarding the plane, Comrade Nuon Chea warmly shook hands with Comrades Ula-fu, Teng Ying-chao and Chi Peng-fei.

On hand also were Kampuchean Ambassador to China Pech Cheang, counsellor of the Kampuchean Embassy here Yong Yem and Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su.

#### PAPUA NEW GUINEA DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES PRC ENVOY

OW041236Y Peking NCNA in English 1225 GMT 4 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Sep (HSINHUA)--Deputy Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea Julius Chan received Chinese Ambassador Pei Chien-chang in Port Moresby today and had a friendly conversation with him on further development of relations between the two countries, according to a report from that city.

#### HONG KONG SOURCES REPORT PRC EXPORT FIGURES

OW040542Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0340 GMT 4 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, 4 Sep (AFP)--Shipping sources reported today that China's exports to world markets through Hong Kong rose by 24 percent in the first six months of this year.

These transhipped exports were worth U.S. dollars 319.78 million and consisted mainly of products sold for autumn delivery at the April-May Chinese commodities fair held in Canton, the sources said.

They added that of the total, U.S. dollars 35 million were shipments to the United States, an increase of dollars 7.6 million over the same six months last year.

#### SOUTH ASIA

#### LI HSIEN-NIEN MEETS PAKISTANI FOREIGN AFFAIRS ADVISER

OW071546Y Peking NCNA in English 1528 GMT 7 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Sep (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met with Agha Shahi, advisor for foreign affairs of Pakistan, here this afternoon.

His Excellency Agha Shahi is an old friend of the Chinese people. He made positive contributions to enhancing the friendship between China and Pakistan.

During the meeting, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien had a friendly talk with His Excellency Agha Shahi on the further development of the friendly relations between the two countries and on issues of common interest.

Present on the occasion were Niaz A. Malik, Pakistan's additional secretary for foreign affairs, and Mohammad Abul Fazl, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in China.

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Also present were Han Nien-lung, Chinese vice-foreign minister, and Shen Ping and Fu Shun-ho, department director and deputy department director of the Foreign Ministry.

This morning, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua continued talks with Agha Shahi.

#### SRI LANKAN M-L COMMUNIST PARTY LAUDS HUA'S EUROPE TRIP

OW071944Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 7 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Colombo, 7 Sep (HSINHUA)---The Secretariat of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka (Marxist-Leninist) has issued a press statement recently on Chairman Hua's current visits to Romania and Yugoslavia.

The statement says that the Chinese Communist Party Chairman and Premier Hua Kuo-feng's recent visits to Romania and Yugoslavia, is a very significant international event which has greatly contributed to the European people's common aspiration for safeguarding peace and repelling outside aggressions.

It says, "Chairman Hua's Europe visit took place at a time when the whole of Europe is faced with the ever-increasing contention between the two hegemonist superpowers, especially with the rapidly growing Russian war preparations directed at devouring entire Europe." "Today's Russia under Brezhnev is feverishly following the footsteps of Hitlerite Germany. Massive Russian military deployments in Europe testify to this fact. The present phenomenon of growing anti-hegemonist unity among the European nations is most heartening. Strengthening unity and heightening vigilance is the sure guarantee for defeating any aggressor, however arrogant it may be and however powerful it is said to be."

It concludes that Chairman Hua's visit should definitely be encouraging this just desire of the European people. This visit has assured them in their just struggle the support of the Chinese people. It therefore contributes to strengthening European security against external aggressions, especially against a possible Russian aggression aimed at Europe.

#### EUROPE

#### KENG PIAO MEETS WITH SWEDISH AMITY DELEGATION

OW020912Y Peking NCNA in English 0757 GMT 2 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Sep (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Keng Piao met with Jan Myrdal, honorary chairman of the Swedish-Chinese Friendship Association, and his wife Gun Kessle here this morning.

Working for Sweden-China friendship since the early 1950s, Jan Myrdal visited China several times and has done a lot for deepening mutual understanding and friendship between the people of the two countries. He is an old friend of the Chinese people as well as a personal friend of Vice-Premier Keng Piao.

At the meeting, Vice-Premier Keng Piao had a cordial conversation with him and thanked him for his contribution to the promotion of the friendship between the people of the two countries.

Present on the occasion was Chu Tzu-chi, Standing Council member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

The Swedish friends will shortly leave Peking for home.

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FRENCH HIGH ENERGY PHYSICISTS FETED IN PEKING

OW052103Y Peking NCNA in English 2008 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chien San-chiang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, this evening gave a banquet for a delegation of French high energy physicists led by I. Jauneau, with P. Lehmann as its deputy leader.

The delegation arrived here from Tokyo yesterday for a visit to China after attending the international meeting of high energy physics.

PRC AMBASSADOR TO ITALY DEPARTS FOR HOME

OW052029Y Peking NCNA in English 1544 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Italy Wang Kuo-chuan has left his post and returned here recently.

Ambassador Wang Kuo-chuan left Rome on August 27. Before his departure, Italian President Alessandro Pertini received and had a friendly conversation with him. President of the Senate Amintore Fanfani and President of the Chamber of Deputies Pietro Ingrao also received the Chinese ambassador separately. Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani gave a reception in honour of the outgoing ambassador.

Wang Kuo-chuan gave a farewell reception which was attended by more than 140 guests including Italian officials and officers as well as leading members of political parties and Italian-Chinese friendly organizations. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to Italy were also present.

Before leaving his post, Wang Kuo-chuan paid a visit to the Republic of San Marino. Secretary of state for foreign affairs of San Marino gave a reception in his honour. Secretary of state for internal affairs of San Marino was present.

KENG PIAO MEETS TURKISH JOURNALISTS 6 SEPTEMBER

OW061528Y Peking NCNA in English 1519 GMT 6 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Sep (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Keng Piao met and had a cordial, friendly conversation here this afternoon with Mehmet Ataberk, chief editor of the Turkish paper AYDINLIK, and Nuri Colakoglu, correspondent of the paper in Ankara.

An Kang and Kuo Wei, deputy editor-in-chief and secretary general of the PEOPLE'S DAILY were present on the occasion.

The Turkish friends had travelled to Urumchi, the Turfan Depression, Tachai, Shanghai, Changsha and Shaoshan. They are to leave Peking shortly.

PRC TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO TURKEY

OW071722Y Peking NCNA in English 1620 GMT 7 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Sep (HSINHUA)--A Chinese Government trade delegation led by Hsi Yeh-sheng, department director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, left here by air today to attend the meeting of the Sino-Turkish trade joint committee.

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**FINANCIAL-ECONOMIC STUDY MISSION LEAVES FOR SFRY, ROMANIA**

OWO71326Y Peking NCNA in English 0755 GMT 7 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Sep (HSINHUA)--A financial and economic study mission left here by air this morning for a friendly visit to Yugoslavia and Romania. Leader of the mission is Chang Ching-fu, minister of finance, and deputy leader is Hsin Yuan-hsi, vice-minister of finance.

They were seen off at the airport by Yao I-lin, minister of commerce, and Wang Ping-chien, Yao Chin and Lu Pei-chien, vice-ministers of finance.

Also present were Dusan Grubor, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Yugoslav Embassy here, and Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China.

**Belgrade Arrival**

OWO72018Y Peking NCNA in English 1954 GMT 7 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Chinese financial and economic study mission led by Minister of Finance Chang Ching-fu arrived here today to pay a two-week friendly visit to this country at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia.

Member of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Finance Petar Kostic and Under-Secretary for Finance Kozimir Vitas greeted the mission at the airport.

Chinese Ambassador Chou Chiu-yeh was also present.

**COMMUNIST PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROMANIA**

OWO71328Y Peking NCNA in English 0757 GMT 7 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Sep (HSINHUA)--A friendship delegation of workers of the Communist Party of China led by Chang Chih-hsiang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, left here by air for Romania this morning at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Feng Hsuan, member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department, and Chiao Shih, deputy head of the International Liaison Department.

Also present at the airport were Florea Dumitrescu, Romanian ambassador to China, and Ion Dorobantu, minister-counsellor the Romanian Embassy here.

**PRC MINISTER EXPECTED TO VISIT GREECE**

ATO80843Y Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0400 GMT 8 Sep 78 AT

[Text] The ATHENS NEWS AGENCY reports from Leningrad that Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua is expected to come to Athens at the end of September to sign an educational agreement between Greece and China. The exact date of Hua's visit to Athens is expected to be set next week.

**FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER ON FRG ROLE IN WESTERN DEFENSE**

OWO50945Y Peking NCNA in English 0900 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 4 Sep (HSINHUA)--West Germany is a "firm and reliable partner" in the defence system of the West, and its allies can rest assured that West Germany will pursue the common aim together with them, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said in a statement issued today.



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The West German news agency, DPA, quoted observers as believing that the statement was linked with reports current in West Germany that General Secretary Egon Bahr of the ruling Social Democratic Party had made a plan for withdrawing Bonn from NATO and keeping neutral between the East and the West in order to gain Soviet acquiescence in the reunification of the two Germanies and pledge not to invade West Germany. The leak triggered off great concern in public and political circles in West Germany.

A government spokesman today flatly denied the above-mentioned reports.

#### WEST GERMAN PAPER HOLDS DETENTE VIRTUALLY ENDED

OWO61952Y Peking NCNA in English 1938 GMT 6 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 5 Sep (HSINHUA)--To the broad masses of people in Western Europe and North America, the "policy of detente" pursued since the European Security Conference in 1975 has virtually ended, points out an article published in the West German paper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU today.

Entitled "Enthusiasm for Detente Has Gradually Subsided," the article says that the Soviet Union had originally expected to put Western Europe and North America to slumber by means of the European Security Conference, while the West had thought to seek balance of military power through the talks on forces reduction in central Europe and the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. The result is that both sides failed to attain their objectives. It continues, "On the contrary, the armament machines of both sides have been moving quicker and quicker. When a trace of the sign of solution to problems has just emerged in the protracted talks on forces reduction in central Europe and the SALT talks, the 'progress' made in armament or the development in the military situation has again created new problems."

The U.S. Congress no longer asks for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Western Europe as it did three years ago, but supports the strengthening of the U.S. troops there, the article goes on. In this period, Moscow has increased the number of its SS-20 medium-range missiles equipped with nuclear warheads, thus threatening Western Europe and the Atlantic. All these factors have reduced the interest of the governments and military of the NATO member countries in the talks of forces reduction in central Europe. In addition, the Soviet Union is using its modern means of transport to test its capability for reinforcements to the German Democratic Republic and to reduce the time required for the combat-readiness of its troops. Therefore, the Soviet Union still has the capability for launching a surprise attack even if an agreement is reached at the talks on forces reduction in central Europe.

The article points out that the Soviet Air Force has frequently held military exercises of sham attacks close to the Danish territorial air. The presence of Soviet nuclear submarines in the Baltic Sea, the typical big-power posture in settling the problem of fishing zones with Norway, the large numbers of "engine troubles" of Soviet vessels in front of Norway's defence establishments as well as many other provocative actions have made the small countries hoping for detente uneasy.

The Soviet enlargement of its ocean-going fleets is nothing but a refurbished version of the imperialist gunboat policy and power expansion, the article says. The Soviet Union wants to seize strategic points in an attempt to interrupt the supply of raw materials to Western Europe and the United States in time of war.

In conclusion, the article says that the continuation of Moscow's policy will only create more and more doubters in the West.



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BRIEFS

SHOOTING TEAM'S ROMANIAN VISIT--Peking, 18 Aug--The "August 1" shooting team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army with Yang Ting-po as leader and Cheng Te as captain left here by air yesterday for a friendly visit to Romania. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1236 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW]

CYCLING TEAM'S ROMANIAN TOUR--Bucharest, 18 Aug--A 15-member Chinese cycling team led by Ma Pin left here for home today after a 6-day visit to Romania. During their stay here, the Chinese cyclists and a Romanian team held joint training sessions and exchanged experiences in the sport. The Chinese sportsmen learned a lot from their Romanian counterparts and the friendship between them was enhanced. Lt Gen Marin Dragnea, first vice president of the Romanian National Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, received the Chinese team yesterday. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1947 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW]

GYMNASTIC TEAM'S ICELAND DEPARTURE--Peking, 18 Aug--Kristjan Eldjarn, president of Iceland, and his wife saw the performance given by the visiting Chinese gymnastics team yesterday evening in the company of Chinese Ambassador to Iceland Chen Feng. The Chinese team led by Yang Kuo-feng left the Icelandic capital for Holland after a nine-day visit to Iceland at the invitation of the Icelandic Gymnastic Association. They toured two cities and gave three performances. On August 14, Chinese Ambassador Chen Feng gave a reception to mark the visit of the Chinese gymnastics team. [Peking NCNA in English 2124 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW]

MALTA-MADE OIL TANKER--Peking, 19 Aug--The second oil tanker made for China by the Malta Drydocks, 5700-ton "Da Ching 217," was officially delivered at a signing and flag-changing ceremony yesterday, according to a report from Valletta. Present at the ceremony were Joseph Abela, Maltese acting minister of development, and Ko Lin-hsing, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, and the Chinese supervisor's group. Addressing the function, both Joseph Abela and Ko Lin-hsing and the chairman of the Malta Drydocks Council praised the close cooperation and friendly relations between the Chinese and Maltese people. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 2010 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW]

ACROBATS IN YUGOSLAVIA--Belgrade, 19 Aug--The Chinese acrobatic troupe from Liaoning Province gave a premiere in the Yugoslav city of Paracin this evening to the warm praises of over 2,500 spectators. Janek Serk, deputy director of the Yugoslav Federal Institute for International Scientific, Technical, Cultural and Education Cooperation and others saw the performance. The acrobatic troupe arrived here on the 18 after visiting Britain and Greece. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0804 GMT 20 Aug 78 OW]

EUROPEAN MUSIC CONCERT--Peking, 20 Aug--Symphonies of last century's Czechoslovak, Hungarian and Polish composers were presented before a packed crowd of more than 1,000 music lovers at a week-end concert in the Cultural Palace of Nationalities here this evening. This is the sixth week-end concert since the Central Philharmonic Society gave its first concert last month after a dozen years of suspension. The orchestra was conducted by Han Chung-chieh. [Peking NCNA in English 1320 GMT 20 Aug 78 OW]

BRITISH MP'S VISIT--Peking, 22 Aug--Hsieh Li, a leading member of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, met Sir Geoffrey Howe, British conservative MP, and his wife Leon Brittan [as received] and had a friendly conversation with them here this afternoon. He hosted a dinner for the British visitors in the evening. The British visitors arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1605 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW]

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TIBETAN ENSEMBLE--Stockholm, 24 Aug--China's Tibetan Song and Dance Ensemble gave its premiere performance at the music hall here today to the enthusiastic welcome of over 1,600 spectators. Jan-Erik Wikstroem, the Swedish minister of education and cultural affairs was among the audience for the first performance. At the end of the performance, amidst prolonged applause, Minister Jan-Erik Wikstroem and Christer Leopold, chairman of the Swedish-Chinese Friendship Association, accompanied by the leader of the ensemble Chiang Tsun-lopu, went up on stage to shake hands with the performers and congratulated them on their successful performance. On August 22, Rutger Palme, chairman of the Municipal Council of Stockholm, gave a reception at the municipal hall in honour of the ensemble. China's Tibetan Song and Dance Ensemble arrived in Sweden on August 21 at the invitation of the Swedish-Chinese Friendship Association and the Central Organization of the People's Parks of Sweden. [Peking NCNA in English 1653 GMT 25 Aug 78 OW]

FRENCH CHEMIST--Peking, 26 Aug--Prof Michel Che, director of the Solid Chemistry Laboratory of the University of Paris, left here today for a lecture tour of southern parts of China. Prof Michel Che arrived here on August 6 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0746 GMT 26 Aug 78 OW]

LUXEMBOURG DELEGATION--Peking, 26 Aug--Tan Chen-lin, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this afternoon met the delegation of personalities from Luxembourg headed by Robert Kriepps, minister of culture, public education and justice. The delegation is made up of lawyers, doctors of laws, a dramatic critic, an engineer, a newspaperist, a high school teacher and members of the Luxembourg-China Friendship Association. Among them is Adolphe Franck, the 84-year-old president of the Luxembourg-China Friendship Association who has been to China 36 times. The late Chairman Mao Tsetung met him during one of his visits. Present on the occasion were Wang Ping-nan and Chu Tu-nan, president and vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. [Peking NCNA in English 1357 GMT 26 Aug 78 OW]

FRG GUEST--Peking, 28 Aug--Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Sung Chih-kuang met today with Mr. Siegfried Kubink, editor and chief of the Reference Department of the Cologne paper STADT-ANZEIGER, of the Federal Republic of Germany. They had a friendly conversation, and Sung Chih-kuang extended a warm welcome to him. Wan Fu, a leading member of the China International Travel Service, was present. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1321 GMT 28 Aug 78 OW]

AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION--Paris, 31 Aug--A Chinese agricultural delegation led by Wang Lei, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, arrived here this afternoon on an observation tour of France. During their two-week stay in the country, the delegation will visit farms, livestock breeding farms, forests, cooperatives, agro-industries, agricultural research institutions as well as other agricultural installations. It will also hold discussions with French agricultural officials and agronomists. The delegation visited Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany before coming to France. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 2105 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW]

ACADEMIC DELEGATION--Peking, 31 Aug--A Chinese academic delegation led by Hsu Ti-hsin, director of the Institute of Economics under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, explained for Rome this morning for the 26th conference of the European Association of Chinese Studies. Seeing them off were Teng Li-chun, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Liu Yang-chiao, the academy's secretary general. Also at the airport was Marco Francesco Di Baschi, Italian ambassador to China. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1348 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW]

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MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

SHAH OF IRAN'S BROTHER ARRIVES IN SINKIANG

OW071836Y Peking NCNA in English 1746 GMT 7 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Urumchi, 7 Sep (HSINHUA)--Prince Abdul Reza Pahlavi, brother of Shahanshah of Iran, arrived in Urumchi, capital of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, from Peking by air this morning for a visit.

The prince was given a warm welcome at the airport by Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, vice-chairman of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee; Tien Chung, secretary-general of the revolutionary committee; and leading members of departments concerned.

In the evening, Prince Abdul Reza Pahlavi and his party were honoured at a banquet hosted by the autonomous regional revolutionary committee.

Chinese Ambassador to Iran Chiao Jo-yu accompanied His Highness Prince A.R. Pahlavi to Urumchi.

KENG PIAO GREETES PRESIDENT OF MADAGASCAR

OW061346Y Peking NCNA in English 1306 GMT 6 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Sep (HSINHUA)--Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Madame Ratsiraka, and his party passed through Peking today on their way to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They were greeted and seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Keng Piao and Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Hai-feng.

Solchery Crescent Rakotofiringa, ambassador of Madagascar to China, and Madame Rakotofiringa greeted President Ratsiraka at the airport and also accompanied him to Korea. Also present at the airport were Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong Su, and officials of the Malagasy Embassy in China.

Vice-Premier Keng Piao gave a luncheon at the airport in honour of President Ratsiraka and his party.

BRIEFS

ACROBATS IN SYRIA--Damascus, 4 Sep--The Peking Acrobatic Troupe of China left here for Jordan by car today after a 22-day friendly visit to Syria. A representative of the Syrian Ministry for Culture and Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Syria Wang Pu-ching accompanied the troupe to the Syrian-Jordanian border. [Excerpts] [Peking NCNA in English 2102 GMT 4 Sep 78 OW]

OUTGOING KUWAITI AMBASSADOR--Peking, 5 Sep--M.A.A. Abu al-Hasan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the state of Kuwait to the PRC, left Peking by air today at the end of his term of office. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1535 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW]

JORDANIAN JOURNALISTS--Peking, 4 Sep--The journalists delegation of Jordan led by Mustafa Ibrahim Mohd Jaber, advisor to the Ministry of Information, wound up its visit to China and left here for Korea by train this afternoon. The delegation was seen off at the railway station by Peng Ti, a leading member of HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY. Counsellor Pai Yong-chai of the Korean Embassy in Peking was present. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1249 GMT 4 Sep 78 OW]



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CHINESE FILMS IN BAGHDAD--Baghdad 3 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Chinese film week closed here today. It was sponsored by the Iraqi Ministry of Culture and Arts to mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Sino-Iraqi diplomatic relations. About 9,000 spectators attended the six film shows since the opening of the film week on August 26. The four Chinese feature films including the colour film "From Victory to Victory" shown during the week were warmly welcomed by the Iraqis. Shaking hands with the staff members of the Chinese Embassy here, some of the spectators said the Chinese films are very instructive. [Peking NCNA in English 1123 GMT 1 Sep 78 OW]

NIGERIAN ENVOY'S DEPARTURE--Peking, 4 Sep--J. Tanko Yusuf, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the PRC, left here for home today at the end of his term of office. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1511 GMT 4 Sep 78 OW]

WORKERS DELEGATION IN SOMALIA--Mogadiscio, 5 Sep--Somali Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Mohamed Burale Ismail received a visiting Chinese workers delegation led by Liang Kuang, chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Trade Union Council yesterday. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. After the reception, the minister gave a dinner in honour of the delegation. Abdullahi Mohamed Mire, first vice chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions and other Somali officials attended the dinner. Chinese Ambassador to Somali Chang Hsih-chieh was present. Warsama Ali Farah, chairman of the Somali Association for Afro-Asian Friendship and Cooperation met and feted the Chinese workers delegation on August 28. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0734 GMT 6 Sep 78 OW]

LIBERIAN VISITORS--Peking, 4 Sep--Tan Chen-lin, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with Charles Cecil Dennis, chairman of the Public Works Committee of the House of Representatives of Liberia, and his wife. Liberian Ambassador to China John Daniel Cox was present on the occasion. Present was Lo Shih-kao, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. The couple, who arrived here on August 31 for a friendly visit to China, were met by Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. They will shortly leave here for southern China before returning home. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1247 GMT 4 Sep 78 OW]

SUDANESE SOCIALIST DELEGATION--The delegation of the Sudanese Socialist League Central Committee concluded its visit to Nanking and Yangchou in Kiangsu Province and left Nanking for Hangchow by plane on the afternoon of 21 August. The delegation arrived in Nanking from Peking on the afternoon of 19 August. On the evening of 19 August, Chou Tse, secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, met and feted the Sudanese friends. When the delegation arrived in Yangchou, it was welcomed by (Chang Ming-kung), deputy secretary of the Yangchou Prefectural CCP Committee and other local leaders. The delegation toured Yangchou's Chiangtu water conservancy project. On the Sudanese guests arrival and departure from Nanking, Chou Hsio-fan, deputy secretary of the Nanking Municipal CCP Committee, and other local leaders welcomed and then bade them farewell at the airport. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW]

MEDICAL TEAM IN GAMBIA--Peking, 2 Sep (HSINHUA)--Dawda Kairaba Jawara, president of the Republic of the Gambia, on August 28 received and had a cordial talk with all the members of the Chinese medical team in Bansang where the team is working, according to a report from Banjul. Present on the occasion were Gambian Minister of Labour, Health and Social Welfare M.C. Jallow and Chinese Ambassador to the Gambia Lei Yang. [Peking NCNA in English 1233 GMT 2 Sep 78 OW]



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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

LI CHIANG ATTENDS BRAZILIAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW071710Y Peking NCNA in English 1712 GMT 7 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Sep (HSINHUA)--Aluizio Napoleao, ambassador of the Federative Republic of Brazil to China, gave a reception here in celebration of the national day of Brazil at noon today.

Present at the reception on invitation were Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade; Wang Hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chu Jung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Yen Tun-shih, vice-minister of petroleum industry; Chang Jui-ching, vice-minister of finance; Yin Chung-wei, vice-minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; and Yeh Lin, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in China were also present.

CUBA RELEASES AMERICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

OW022039Y Peking NCNA in English 2021 GMT 2 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Cuban Government has recently decided to release a batch of political prisoners and allow them to leave Cuba, according to a report from Havana.

PRENSA LATINA reported today that a spokesman of Cuba's Foreign Ministry announced that the prisoners allowed to leave Cuba include those who had served their terms and those released on parole including many counter-revolutionary prisoners. Their families will also be allowed to leave the country.

Western news agencies reported earlier that U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell said in Washington on August 31 that the Cuban Government had decided to allow 48 political prisoners to go to the United States, and U.S. officials would begin screening the prisoners to determine who would be admitted.

Referring to the above-said news, a Western news agency report said, "Despite a chill in relations with the United States that has worsened as a result of Cuban activities in Africa, Castro in the past year has released several Americans held as political prisoners and permitted scores of Americans with Cuban families to emigrate to the United States."

BRIEFS

TEXTILES, EMBROIDERY FAIR--Mexico City, 3 Sep--The first international fair of Chinese textiles and embroidery opened yesterday at the international trade centre of the Mexican City of Tijuana. Roberto de la Madrid Victoria, director of Programmes and Budgets of the Government of the Baja California Norte State, cut the ribbon for the fair and made an enthusiastic and friendly speech on behalf of the state governor. Xicotencatl Leyva, mayor of Tijuana; Guillermo Nasser, president and general director of fairs and exhibitions of the state; people of trade circles and Overseas Chinese were among the 300 people attending the ceremony. Sponsored by Guillermo Nasser, the fair displays more than 5,000 traditional Chinese products including silk and cotton fabrics, embroidery and garments for children. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1939 GMT 4 Sep 78 OW]

HSU SHIH-YU RED FLAG ARTICLE COMMEMORATES MAO TSETUNG

OWO71901Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0701 GMT 7 Sep 78 OW

[Text of article by Hsu Shih-yu, member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau: "Chairman Mao Will Live Forever in Our Hearts--Commemorating the Second Anniversary of the Passing Away of Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao"--originally published in RED FLAG, No 9, 1978]

[Text] Peking, 7 Sep--On 9 September 1976, great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung passed away. Imbued with boundless grief, I arrived in Peking from Canton by plane at noon that day to participate in various mourning activities. At the side of the remains of Chairman Mao, who had forever closed his eyes, I saw a face filled with wisdom and kindness. I knew I could no longer hear the voice of Chairman Mao--our constant teacher--and I know he could no longer lead us in continuing the revolution. At that point, I, a man who seldom wept, could no longer hold back the tears; I was immersed in boundless sorrow. At that time, all the people who participated in the mourning activities were stricken with grief. Only the "gang of four" of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan overtly showed signs of worry and dismay. Covertly, they stepped up the tempo toward usurping party and state leadership. Their wolfish ambitions were as clear as daylight. The two headquarters within the party were faced with a life and death struggle of a decisive nature. Seeing the hypocritical expressions of these few bad elements and hearing their preposterous remarks, I was filled with furious indignation. Carefully, I mentally prepared myself and decided to join with the majority of Political Bureau members, headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, to continue Chairman Mao's behests and adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and fight to the finish against counterrevolutionaries like the "gang of four" and their accomplices at the risk of a thousand cuts. I would certainly live up to the concerns and expectations of Chairman Mao during the past scores of years. I would defy death to defend our crimson Red country of socialism!

The solicitude and education given us by great leader Chairman Mao were boundless. When the Red Army was in the middle of its Long March in 1935, the opportunist ring-leader Chang Kuo-tao, who worked in the 4th Front Army, practiced splittism, opposed Chairman Mao's correct line to advance northward to resist Japanese aggression, and defied the orders issued by the party Central Committee. He arbitrarily led part of the 4th Front Army of the Red Army to the south to Sikang, formed a bogus central committee, and undermined the unity between the party and the Red Army. With the call and education from the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, and support from all comrades of the 2d Front Army led by Comrades Jen Pi-shih and Ho Lung, in October 1936, we, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the 4th Front Army, turned back to the north against Chang Kuo-tao's will, triumphantly joined forces in north Shensi with the 1st Front Army led by Chairman Mao, and then participated in the struggle to expose and criticize Chang Kuo-tao. In the beginning, a number of comrades, including myself, did not understand fully this struggle against splittism. One morning, the door of my cave-dwelling opened suddenly. Great leader Chairman Mao paid me a personal call. Smiling, Chairman Mao took my hand and sat down to have a heart-to-heart talk with me. He told me outright: Chang Kuo-tao was sent to the 4th Front Army by the party Central Committee. I myself, and the party Central Committee, should be responsible for Chang Kuo-tao's errors. It had nothing to do with you comrades. These words from Chairman Mao removed at one stroke the encumbrances in my mind; he made me feel at ease and extremely warm. How well Chairman Mao understood us worker-peasant cadres! Chairman Mao's warm words had wiped out all the annoyances in my mind. Chairman Mao also told me to do a good job in studying. I expressed my determination to resolutely implement his instruction. From that day on, Chairman Mao had given me a new political life.

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In making revolution it is always better to have more people. This is a constant teaching of Chairman Mao. Proceeding from their counterrevolutionary ambitions, Chang Kuo-tao, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" invariably regarded the areas and units for which they were held responsible by the party as their own private properties. In these areas and units, they drew the demarcation line with themselves as the center, cultivated their own confidants, eliminated those who disagreed with them, and ganged up to pursue their selfish interests, until they formed the bourgeois headquarters within the party, undermined the unity of the party, brought tremendous losses to the revolutionary cause; and finally lost all standing and reputation and met with an ignominious end.

When Chang Kuo-tao ran away in rebellion, he did not take with him even a single guard. Obviously he was extremely isolated. Chairman Mao had always advocated that in making revolution it is necessary to pool efforts from all corners of the country. He opposed mountaintop stronghold mentality and sectarianism. Chairman Mao treated cadres equally, no matter where they came from. He persistently called for unity and treated them with sincerity. In the struggle against Chang Kuo-tao's opportunist line, Chairman Mao strictly distinguished Chang Kuo-tao--the ringleader who committed errors in political line--from the broad masses of cadres and people of the 4th Front Army. He implemented the correct policy of unity with the majority of people and greatly inspired and educated the broad masses of cadres and people of the 4th Front Army. He strengthened the party's unity, expanded the revolutionary force, and safeguarded the victories of the revolution.

We, the broad masses of cadres, particularly leading cadres, must study well this great proletarian broadmindedness of Chairman Mao's. We must thoroughly criticize the policy and work style of Chang Kuo-tao, Lin Piao and the "gang of four", who isolated themselves from the masses, and study their crimes of practicing revisionism and splittism, of intriguing and conspiring, of ganging up to pursue selfish interests, and of usurping party and state leadership.

In 1937, I entered the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College for study. There I listened to Chairman Mao's lectures on philosophy, politics and military affairs several times. I became more and more aware that Chairman Mao was a great Marxist, a great proletarian revolutionist, and also a great proletarian militarist. Both his political line and military line have greatly developed Marxism-Leninism and enriched the Marxist-Leninist treasure house. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the only correct line of our party, and only by steadfastly carrying out Chairman Mao's line can the proletarian revolutionary cause win ultimate victory. I was determined to follow Chairman Mao in making revolution my entire life.

After I left the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Political and Military College, I accompanied Commander in Chief Chu Te to Taihang, and was later assigned to Shantung. During the period from the war of resistance against Japan to the liberation war, in spite of complicated struggles and difficult conditions, I had been able to do my best to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian political and military lines. If I did anything good for the party and the people during that period, I ought to attribute my success to Chairman Mao's teachings and to the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee.

After nationwide liberation, Chairman Mao had talks on many occasions with us leading military cadres, inquired about the details of our work and study, and gave us a concrete and meticulous ideological education. Whenever any important struggle between the two lines occurred inside the party, Chairman Mao always gave us timely warnings and briefed us so as to arouse our vigilance against the inner-party struggle, lead us to clearly understand the erroneous line, and enable us to always keep a sober mind.



In 1965, I went to Hangchow from Nanking as instructed by Chairman Mao. There he told me: You should be on the alert against the birth of revisionism, particularly against the birth of revisionism in the party Central Committee. He asked me: What shall you do if revisionism emerges in the party Central Committee? I replied: I shall lead my soldiers to embark on a northern expedition to defend Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee! Chairman Mao smiled and said: That would be too late! I thought over Chairman Mao's words for a long time. What Chairman Mao meant was that we should discover and do away with revisionists as early as possible, to nip them in the bud and avoid serious frustrations to the revolutionary cause. Chairman Mao's words made me spiritually ready for the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

In August 1970, the party held the second plenum of its Ninth Central Committee in Lushan. The Lin Piao antiparty clique stirred up troubles inside and outside the meeting and launched a surprise attack. I convened the major east China group. Dancing to Lin Piao's tune, and under the pretext of supporting Chairman Mao as the chairman of the state, Lin Piao's followers in east China, and the "gang of four's" confidants in Shanghai, opposed Chairman Mao's wise policy decision that no state chairmanship should be instituted, in a vain attempt to let Lin Piao mount the throne of the state chairmanship. One afternoon, I went to Chairman Mao's residence to attend a meeting. Chairman Mao held my hand and told me very cordially: As you can feel, my hands are cold and so are my feet. I can only act as a director and cannot be an actor. You go back and do some work and don't elect me as chairman of the state. After hearing Chairman Mao's words, I immediately understood that it would be extremely wrong to elect him chairman of the state because that would go against his will and not be in the interest of the party cause. It was Lin Piao's conspiracy, as he himself dreamed of becoming the chairman of the state. I told Chairman Mao of my decision to go back and do some persuasive work.

Chairman Mao exposed the Lin Piao antiparty clique's plot and smashed the counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat engineered by them. However, refusing to give up his gangster designs, Lin Piao continued to vigorously engage in his counterrevolutionary armed rebellion scheme. In August and September 1971, when Chairman Mao was out on an inspection trip, he again instructed us to come to Nanchang from Nanking. He explained to me the three basic principles on distinguishing the correct from the erroneous line: Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire. Chairman Mao told us: The Lushan incident is not over and remains to be solved. I'll talk to them when I return to Peking. If they don't want to see me, I'll call on them. We must convene the third plenum of the Ninth party Central Committee. Chairman Mao's words enabled me to see more clearly Lin Piao's evil character and gave me the confidence to carry out to the end the struggle against Lin Piao.

A few days later, Lin Piao's armed rebellion failed. He fled in a panic and ended his life in a self-explosion. Acting on orders from the party Central Committee, headed by Chairman Mao, we promptly settled up with Lin Piao's several sworn followers in east China.

Chairman Mao also repeatedly gave us important teachings with regard to the struggle between the party Central Committee and the "gang of four." In December 1973, Chairman Mao received the responsible persons of the various military regions. He asked me to move from the back row to the front. In all earnestness, Chairman Mao said to all present: In the Han Dynasty, a person from Pei County in northern Kiangsu called Chou Po held the young Emperor Wen Ti in high esteem. Why don't you find the "Biography of Chou Po" in the "Chronicles of the Han Dynasty" and read it yourselves? Chairman Mao then continued: You all must think about what we should do if revisionism emerges in China. At this, I replied: Wipe it out if it does!

Why did Chairman Mao ask us to read the "Biography of Chou Po" after the meeting? He consulted the "Chronicles of the Han Dynasty."



I then found out that Chou Po had followed Liu Pang in bringing the country under control and establishing the Han Dynasty, and that later--when Empress Lu's followers, the Lus, tried to usurp power from the Han court--it was Chou Po and the others who wiped the Lus out. My understanding was that Chairman Mao wanted us to defend the People's Republic founded by our party and army under his leadership, and prevent revisionism from usurping party and state power. Since the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao had been smashed, who else could have wanted to usurp party and state power? Could it have been the "gang of four?" This was a serious question which one couldn't help but think about over and over again. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in 1974, the gang did not criticize Lin Piao, made a pretense of criticizing Confucius, and used this movement as a pretext to direct their spearhead at Premier Chou and other revolutionaries of the older generation. This opened my eyes. When Chairman Mao was praising Chou Po, Chiang Ching was making a hue and cry about Empress Lu. She was obviously harping on a tune contrary to Chairman Mao's. The gang's wild ambition to usurp the party was thus fully exposed here, and this naturally raised my vigilance against them. Later, when Chairman Mao repeatedly criticized the gang, it became even clearer to me what was going on.

If revisionism should emerge in China, what should we do? This question of Chairman Mao's kept ringing in my ears and became engraved in my mind. Chairman Mao charted for us in good time the orientation of struggle during the party's 9th, 10th and 11th struggles between the two lines. First of all, this reflected how deeply he trusted us old cadres and how tremendous was his concern for us. Chairman Mao consistently regarded the old revolutionary cadres who had gone through serious tests and possessed rich experience in struggle as valuable treasures of the party and state, calling them "fresh revolutionary flowers watered with the warm blood of countless martyrs." He treated the old cadres as the backbone force for opposing and preventing revisionism. He called on the old revolutionary cadres to take the lead in shouldering the heavy task of opposing and preventing revisionism and persisting in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to insure that our party and state would never change their political colors. How earnest Chairman Mao was in placing his hope on the old revolutionary cadres!

At the crucial moment in a two-line struggle that will decide the destiny of the party and state, an old revolutionary cadre must keep Chairman Mao's teachings firmly in mind; fear neither removal from his post, expulsion from the party, imprisonment, separation nor the guillotine; and wage a life-or-death struggle with revisionist chieftains to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He must never, in an effort to retain his post, sell out party principles, join the "wind faction," and hire himself out to revisionist chieftains in order to carry out counterrevolutionary activities, acting as their pawn in usurping party and state power.

When Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were running amuck, several so-called "veteran cadres," reckless and shameless because of their greed, went back and forth day and night between Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in a vain attempt to hold onto their big legs so that they could be lifted high into the sky and ride roughshod over the people. People of this kind had not the slightest communist flavor. They betrayed the party, the communist cause--for which they themselves had expressed determination to struggle throughout their lifetime--and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and failed to live up to the teachings that he had cherished and for which he had great expectations. It is only natural, although still deplorable, that these dregs are denounced by revolutionary people today.

While verbally clamoring for "support" for Chairman Mao, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" actually frenziedly opposed him and struggled tit for tat against Chairman Mao in everything and everywhere. Chairman Mao trusted and showed concern for revolutionary veteran cadres, but Lin Piao and the "gang of four" regarded veteran cadres as a huge obstacle to their usurpation of party and state power and energetically persecuted and trampled upon them.

In the summer of 1967, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" dished out the reactionary slogan "ferret out a handful of people in the army" and directed their spearhead at a large number of leading army cadres. They instigated a group of people in Nanking, forced them to attack the leading organization of the Nanking PLA units, and threatened to ferret me out and struggle against me. When the news spread to Peking, the party Central Committee, headed by Chairman Mao, sent out the Kiangsu investigation group just in time. Premier Chou personally explained to the investigation group: The central authorities believe that the party committee of the Nanking PLA units is trustworthy. Comrade Hsu Shih-yu must not be ferreted out. If anyone wants to do so, I will be in Nanking within 1 hour. Premier Chou stressed: This is not my personal opinion. This is Chairman Mao's instruction! Almost simultaneously, Chairman Mao was receiving me in Shanghai. He clearly pointed out: The army will still have to rely on the PLA if it wants to maintain stability. As a result of the personal intervention of great leader Chairman Mao and respected and beloved Premier Chou, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" did not succeed in their conspiracy to oppose and disrupt the army. Not long afterwards, according to Chairman Mao's instruction, Premier Chou let me live in Chungnanhai, Peking, in order to recuperate from an illness. In the winter of 1971, while I was suffering from intestinal inflammation, Chairman Mao entrusted Premier Chou and Comrade Li Te-sheng with the task of meeting and speaking with my daughter who was working in Peking. Respected and beloved Premier Chou cordially told her: Your father is ill and Chairman Mao is very much concerned. He told us to tell your father to follow the treatment and rest well. I will never forget Chairman Mao's love for me as long as I live. Neither will my family, from generation to generation, forget it.

The more Chairman Mao was concerned about and loved me, the more anxiously Lin Piao and the "gang of four" wanted to attack and persecute me. In autumn of 1968, the Nanking Yangtze bridge construction was completed. When I cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony, the central newsreel and documentary film studio shot documentary films which I still haven't seen. During a visit to Peking for a meeting, Chang Chun-chiao cynically said to me: Your picture was very prominent. Perhaps you want to create "a core" for yourself in east China. This sinister adviser spread the rumor in order to smear me with malicious words. I pounded on the table and rudely retorted: Nonsense! I didn't make the film, and I never wanted to create "a core." It was you who wanted to create it for yourself! In August 1973, at the rostrum of the 10th party congress, I was seated on the right side of Chiang Ching and Chang Chun-chiao was seated on her left. When reporters took photos of the rostrum by sections, they put me and Chiang Ching in one photo. In examining the photos, Chiang Ching shouted angrily: "I don't want to be pictured with Hsu Shih-yu!" Later on, the photo showing her and Chang Chun-chiao, seated shoulder to shoulder, was published. This really showed that "things of one species come together; different kinds of people form different kinds of groups." In my heart, I was unwilling to pose for the photos with these bad people. When I recall these past events, I deeply feel that Chairman Mao was the guide along my path, and my liberator and that, without him, there wouldn't have been a Hsu Shih-yu-me! Without Chairman Mao's wise leadership and the will he bequeathed, our party and state would have changed their colors!

For the broad masses of cadres, Chairman Mao always proceeded toward the goals of conducting training and achieving qualitative development by encouraging cadres to preserve their good points and fully utilize their strong points, and by enlightening them to overcome shortcomings through study so that they could make up for what they lacked. Chairman Mao showed his concern and care for me, but also imposed strict demands on me through the principle of dividing one into two. Not only did he guide and educate me politically, but he also repeatedly encouraged me to study natural science and classical literature in order to raise my scientific and cultural level.

At a meeting in December 1973, Chairman Mao gave me a copy of the joint Chinese edition of Copernicus' "Theory on Celestial Bodies" and Bruno's "On Infinity, the Universe and Other Worlds." He asked me to give this copy to the Purple Mountain Astronomical Observatory in Nanking, and instructed me to seriously read these kinds of books on natural science. Chairman Mao asked me: Comrade Hsu Shih-yu, have you ever read "The Dream of the Red Chamber?" I told him that I had. He said: "The Dream of the Red Chamber" should be read five times before one can rightfully talk about it. It should be read five times. I replied: I will certainly comply. Chairman Mao then pointed out: Among Chinese classical novels, "The Dream of the Red Chamber" is the best. You people should engage in literary study and combine cultural with military skills! You people only talk about military affairs and love to fight wars, but you must also discuss cultural things! Civilian officials discuss military affairs, military officers discuss culture; both civilian officials and military officers must read literature.

Chairman Mao always showed special concern about raising the scientific and cultural levels of the worker-peasant cadres and veteran cadres and issued a number of comments and instructions in this regard. Chairman Mao pointed out early in the 1950's: "We have entered a period in which what we are penetratingly engaging in, thinking and studying means going doggedly after socialist industrialization, socialist transformation and modernization of national defense; this new historic period is such that we should commence the penetrating study of atomic energy." As a leading cadre in the new period indicated by Chairman Mao, how can I shoulder the glorious mission of realizing the four modernizations if I make no effort to raise my own scientific and cultural levels? The "gang of four" opposed the idea of having the laboring people and the worker-peasant cadres grasp science and culture by agitating that "the more knowledgeable, the more reactionary." This nonsense has ulterior motives, pure and simple. We must respond to wise leader Chairman Hua's great call for raising the scientific and cultural levels of the entire Chinese nation, further study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, study science and culture and truly achieve the goals to which Chairman Mao aspired, of combining cultural with military skills and becoming both Red and expert.

In his lifetime, the great leader Chairman Mao trained hundreds of thousands of cadres in our party and army for engaging in proletarian revolution. I, Hsu Shih-yu, am one of many cadres cared for and cherished by Chairman Mao! There isn't one single cadre in our party or army who hasn't been cherished by Chairman Mao or hasn't received the blessing of Mao Tsetung Thought like the sunshine, rain and dew. I am one of hundreds of thousands of cadres cared for and cherished by Chairman Mao. From personal experience, I feel that people very clearly realize the profundity of Chairman Mao's proletarian sentiment, the extent of his proletarian mind, and that the care and education Chairman Mao gave us do not only signify relationships between individuals, but fully manifest the line and policies of a Marxist-Leninist political party and the correct relationship between proletarian revolutionary leaders and cadres. On the issue of handling party cadres, Chairman Mao set forth a splendid example for the whole party--his own great practice.

In the past 2 years since the smashing of the "gang of four" antiparty clique with one blow and winning great victory in the struggle to uphold the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has raised high the great banner of Chairman Mao, grasped the key link and run the country well, eliminated chaos and restored order, implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and scored tremendous achievements. Many facts have proved that Chairman Hua is the best successor to Chairman Mao and the wise leader and supreme commander of our party and army.

In his lifetime, Chairman Mao reminded us on numerous occasions: In making revolution, we must follow the correct line, not just an individual. Man eventually dies; Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have all died yet we are still continuing the revolution by following the orientation charted by Marxism-Leninism.



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Now that Chairman Mao has also left us, we must raise high the great banner of Chairman Mao and carry the cause of the proletarian revolution through to the end. Over the past 2 years, having freed themselves from the political persecution and mental shackles of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," large numbers of cadres have achieved personal ease of mind and high spirits. They are determined to closely follow Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, work vigorously for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry out socialist revolution and construction. A new spirit prevails throughout the party and army. However, we should also realize that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" created havoc inside our party for years and the "gang of four" antiparty clique caused the greatest harm since the founding of our party. They engaged in all-round sabotage in the party, government and army, in the fields of theory, line and work style, as well as in the superstructure and economic base. Their counterrevolutionary revisionist line, bourgeois reactionary ideology and corrupt work style still has considerable support from some comrades, including a few veteran comrades, whose world outlooks have not been properly reformed.

Their pernicious influence was both widespread and deep. Isn't it true that even today some people resort to boasting, flattery and touting and form small circles? Isn't it true that some people still love to brag but loathe criticism, and think they have been always and absolutely correct? Isn't it true that some people still do not read books or newspaper, make no effort to raise their scientific and cultural levels and pride themselves on being "old rough and toughs?" Isn't it true that some people cannot distinguish between right and wrong with regard to line and theory which had been turned upside down? In commemoration of the second anniversary of the great leader Chairman Mao's death, and in memory of the care and education he gave me, I first want to spur myself on and encourage myself. But I also want people to know about my personal experiences so that they can better understand Chairman Mao's earnest expectations of the broad masses of cadres, especially veteran cadres, and realize how he treated and educated the cadres. Let us always bear in mind Chairman Mao's care and teachings, rally closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, and courageously defend and implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. We should remain vigorous in spite of our age, generate revolutionary youthfulness and do our share in combating and preventing revisionism and continuing the revolution in order to fulfill the expectations Chairman Mao had of us while he was still living. We must always raise Chairman Mao's banner even higher, implement the line of the 11th national party congress and advance courageously in order to realize the general task for the new period!

NEW CHINESE PLAY PORTRAYS MAO TSETUNG BETWEEN 1920-1930

OW080300Y Peking NCNA in English 0227 GMT 8 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Sep (HSINHUA)--In the new play "Yang Kai-hui," Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, is portrayed as a young man in the years between 1920-1930 as he carried out revolutionary activities. This is the first Chinese drama to portray Mao Tsetung in a leading role, showing him as a great leader and teacher of the Chinese revolution, and also one of the people, a dear friend and comrade of the ordinary working people. Critics view the production as "a great event in the history of Chinese literature and art," and as "an expression of the desire of the people."

One of China's pioneer woman communists, Yang Kai-hui was the wife and close comrade of Chairman Mao. She was killed by the Kuomintang warlords at the age of 29, in the winter of 1930. The first three acts of the play show Mao Tsetung and Yang Kai-hui leading workers and peasants movements in Hunan and the sharp struggle they carried out against the rightist opportunist line of the party's General Secretary Chen Tu-hsiu who suppressed worker-peasant masses, sacrificed their class interests and advocated class capitulation to Chiang Kai-shek.



The fourth, fifth and sixth acts are set against the background of Chiang Kai-shek's 1927 massacre of communists. The Communist Party, which contributed much to mobilising worker-peasant masses in the northern expeditionary war against Chinese warlords supported by imperialist powers, was in danger. It was at this critical moment that Mao Tsetung raised the banner of armed struggle and of building up the revolutionary base area in the Chingkangshan Mountains and opened up the correct path for the Chinese revolution of encircling the cities from the countryside, which led to the ultimate seizure of political power throughout the country.

The seventh act shows Yang Kai-hui in prison, giving a moving picture of her loyalty to the party and her disdain of the enemy in her last hours. An example of revolutionary romanticism is to be seen in the directing and design of the sequence when Mao Tsetung comes on stage in soldier's uniform standing on a mountain of the Red base area, as Yang Kai-hui bids him farewell from her prison cell. The act ends with the image of glowing flames representing the heroine's death for the cause of the people. The epilogue shows the young Mao Tsetung and Yang Kai-hui walking side by side in their home town near the Hsiangkiang River Lake amidst beautiful plum blossoms.

This is the first play presented by the Central Drama Institute since the fall of the gang of four. Mao Tsetung is played by Chin Nai-chien, a young teacher in the institute. 23-year-old Chao Kuei-o, a 1977 graduate, plays the role of Yang Kai-hui. To prepare for the production, the cast went to Shanghai, Kiangsi and cities and villages in Hunan, where Chairman Mao lived and worked, to study the history and talk with people. More than 40 preview performances were given before the opening night so that suggestions from veteran revolutionaries, Red army men and experienced playwrights, as well as from close friends and relatives of Yang Kai-hui could be sought. With the basic facts true to history, the play develops certain incidents and creates a number of characters. The artists dig deep into the social backgrounds, characterization and language of the time.

#### CHINA TIGHTENS PUBLIC SECURITY, CREATES SOCIAL ORDER

OWO70631Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1255 GMT 4 Sep 78 OW

[Unattributed newsletter: "Tighten Public Security, Create a Better Social Order"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 4 Sep--A Home for Good People, a Net for Bad Elements

The Shihliupu Snack Shop of Shanghai's Nanjen Company is located at key point in Shihliupu where Shanghai's inland and waterway transportation networks converge. There are two docks for passenger ships, four main highway stops and one ferry boat station, all within easy reach of the snack shop. Of the 30,000 or more passengers using these transportation facilities, between six and seven thousand patronize the shop daily. Most of the customers are workers, peasants and soldiers who come to Shanghai to visit relatives, who are on official business, or who stop in Shanghai on their way to other places. A handful of unlawful elements have often taken advantage of the shop's large business volume to engage in theft, swindling and other profiteering activities. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," the staff members and workers of the shop have responded to Chairman Hua's militant call to grasp the key link and run the country well and have resolutely done their part in restoring order across the country.

Under the leadership of the party, they set up a public security protection group [chi pao hsiao tsu 3112 0202 1420 4809] and launched a campaign in which every staff member and worker has become a public security fighter as well as the people's servant and a Mao Tsetung Thought propagandist.

Once a comrade who came to Shanghai on official business stood in a queue to purchase snack coupons. He had 600 yuan in his lower jacket pocket. Spotting the money, an unlawful element followed the comrade, apparently waiting for an opportune moment to take action. His unusual behavior was noticed by the coupon seller at the counter, who watched him closely. As soon as the unlawful element reached out to take the money, the comrade at the counter cried out as a signal, so that other clerks and customers all rushed forward and caught the pickpocket on the spot. On another occasion, a comrade who works in the shop's kitchen was returning home after work when he noticed a man in front of the door acting suspiciously. His vigilance was immediately aroused. He thought that although he was off duty, it was still his job to maintain public order. Hence, he slowed his steps and closely watched him. The man went near a peasant, said something and then took out a batch of coupon-like papers. Suspecting that the man was trying to swindle the peasant with phony coupons, he quickly stepped forward and grabbed the man, taking him off to the nearby police station. Discovered on his person was more than 300 yuan in cash--all unaccountable--a pack of phony coupons, and other substantial evidence proving his guilt, as was correctly suspected by the comrade.

Since last year, the shop has caught more than 50 criminals engaging in unlawful activities and helped the local public security organ solve 50 major and minor criminal cases. Their efforts have frustrated the sabotage of a handful of criminals and safeguarded the people's interests. The broad masses call the shop: "A home for the good people, a net for the bad elements."

#### Education in Legal System Bears Fruit

The Chienchin alley residential area in downtown Shaoyang Municipality, Hunan Province, houses more than 600 households. Public order in this residential area used to be good. However, in recent years, under the pernicious influence of the "gang of four," some of the youngsters in the area began to engage in various unlawful activities, such as theft, swindling, hooliganism and gang fights. Their activities disturbed the peace in the residential area and seriously disrupted the social order.

Last December, the Shaoyang Municipality CCP Committee sent a special work group to the Chienchin alley to help the local residents committee improve youth work. Following Chairman Mao's teaching on "caring for the youth and showing concern for the growth of the younger generation," they wholeheartedly educated youngsters in the legal system and tried their best to transform the delinquent juveniles. After 3 months of hard work, the juvenile delinquents showed marked improvement. They signed affidavits, voluntarily submitted swords, knives and other weapons used in fights, and drew up plans to transform themselves. They all pledged to break away from the pernicious influence of the "gang of four," make up for lost time by studying hard, and redeem themselves by dedicating themselves to the four modernizations.

Since the 1978 spring festival, none of them has repeated his past criminal activities. Instead, they compete with each other to learn from Lei Feng, perform good services, study culture, and take part in collective productive labor. They also help the local Residents Committee maintain social order and actively participate in various political activities. Now public order in this residential area is better than before and production is advancing rapidly.

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The Chengtu Railway Bureau has under its supervision eight trunk railway lines and 425 railway stations--both large and small ones. When the "gang of four" were running amuck, capitalism spread unchecked in areas along the various railway lines. As a result, social order became chaotic and criminal cases rapidly increased. In 1976, the number of criminal cases in areas under its control topped all other railway bureaus in the nation.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and under the leadership of the party, the Public Security Department of the Chengtu Railway Bureau, in close connection the actual conditions in railway security, has mobilized its public security cadres and guards to criticize the counterrevolutionary crimes of the "gang of four" in sabotaging social order. Through criticism, they have clarified right and wrong on the question of line and strengthened their resolution to go all out and carry out Chairman Hua's call: Achieve quick, marked results in grasping the key link and running the country well in 3 years.

They launched successive upsurges in tightening public order along the railway lines and unfolded a campaign to uncover and punish criminals who circulated and committed crimes in and around these areas. In each area along the railway lines a leading group responsible for tightening railway security and order was founded, and great efforts were made to insure that public order was not disturbed. Propaganda and education in the socialist legal system and in safeguarding the railways against enemy agents were widely unfolded in various places: In towns and villages, at train stations, and on board the trains. As a result, the broad masses have a greater sense of law and order and have stopped the former unsavory practices of riding trains for free or rushing at the trains simultaneously in a disorderly fashion. In the meantime, railway public security cadres and guards have paid special attention to key railway lines and stations where criminal cases were more frequent, they have concentrated their main forces there and waged a war of annihilation.

At present, the Chengtu Railway Bureau has taken on a new look in public security and order while criminal cases are drastically decreasing. The broad masses of people are very happy about this development.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY DISCUSSES NATIONALITIES POLICY

HK070849Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 28 Aug 78 p 4 HK

[Report by NCNA reporter Li Shih-i [2621 0013 5030]: "Implement the Nationalities Policy, Strengthen Unity Among Nationalities--Party Committee of Tehung Tai Nationality and Chingpo Nationality Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province, and Party Committees at Various Levels, Proceeding From Actual Conditions, Do Their Work Well Among Minority Nationalities and Actively and Steadily Solve Remaining Problems"]

[Text] The party committee of Tehung Tai Nationality and Chingpo Nationality Autonomous Prefecture, Yunan Province, and party committees at various levels, proceeding from actual conditions of minority nationalities regions in the border area, have resolutely implemented the policies of the party, actively and steadily solved problems left behind from various quarters, strengthened unity among the nationalities, and developed the excellent situation. The peoples of various nationalities reflected: "The day we looked forward to has finally come! The muddy water and the clear water have parted, and Chairman Mao's nationalities policy has returned once again!"

At present, the incorrect and false charges and miscarriages of justice examined in five counties and one township in the whole prefecture have all been reversed. [paragraph continues]



More than 95 percent of the problems left behind from the examination of cadre histories have already been dealt with, and most of the cadres and workers who had been forced to leave or give up their work, sent home or unreasonably dismissed, have all been reexamined, taken back and given work. Most of these people have returned to their work stations.

The Tehung Tai Nationality and Chingpo Nationality Autonomous Prefecture is in the Southwest border area, which is where more than ten nationalities live, including the Tai, the Chingpo, the Achang, the Penglung and the Han. During the Great Cultural Revolution, in accordance with the directives of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, direct education was carried out among the minority nationalities regions in border areas. However, proceeding from their needs to usurp party and state power, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" created great disorder in the border areas. The remnant followers and bourgeois factional setup of the "gang of four" in Yunan totally negated the work and achievements made by the party in nationality regions in border areas during the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution. They also arbitrarily tagged the label of "revisionist border area" on the people of various nationalities. They arbitrarily abolished the system of the nationality autonomous prefecture, set up so-called "supplemental classes on democratic revolution" in regions inhabited by nationalities, blindly drew the line determining class status and ruthlessly struggled against some of the people. They went in for "demarcation based on people" in a big way among the various nationalities and exercised "dictatorship" over the masses of so-called cadres and people who stood on the wrong side. They tagged the cadres of minority nationalities and the Han nationality who opposed them with the labels of "sinister backstage boss of tribal chiefs," "democrats" and "capitalist roaders" and ferreted them out for struggle at every level. They accused all the minority nationality cadres and people with relatives and friends abroad or who themselves had travelled abroad as "counterrevolutionaries" and "secret agents" who "maintained illicit relations with foreign countries." They fabricated a great number of incorrect and false charges and miscarriages of justice in the whole prefecture.

With the "gang of four" smashed, the Yunan Provincial CCP Committee began to strengthen the leading body of this autonomous prefecture early last summer. Chairman Hua instructed that "China has many minority nationalities and they reside in the border areas. It is extremely important to do a good job of minority nationalities work, and we should carry out various work in the minority nationalities regions properly." Based on this instruction, the prefecture party committee has led the various nationalities to bring great order to the border area. In the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," the top men of the prefecture party committee and various county party committees personally took command. With an experienced deputy secretary or member of the Standing Committee in charge, they set up an office to implement policies at both the prefecture and the county levels. The whole prefecture has organized a special contingent of more than 200 members to implement the policies. Under the leadership of party committees at various levels, they have mobilized the masses to carry out investigation and study, purified the ranks one by one, reexamined the people one by one and very quickly reversed the verdicts on evidently wrong charges.

When implementing policies, the prefectural party committee took into consideration that some people still had a lingering fear. In reexamining and dealing with incorrect and false charges and miscarriages of justice, the committee mobilized the masses to vigorously criticize the "theory of the dictatorship of the sinister line" in nationalities work in the border area and reeducated the masses in nationalities policy. By remembering the past and comparing it with the present, the cadres and people of various nationalities have eulogized the earnest concern of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua toward the minority nationalities and the party's nationalities policy and exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in practicing national discrimination and splittism and in attacking and persecuting the nationalities cadres. [paragraph continues]



Cadres and people of various nationalities have distinguished between right and wrong, supported the party organization in developing this work and greatly speeded up the rate of reexamining and dealing with incorrect and false charges and miscarriages of justice in the whole prefecture. The Luhsi County CCP Committee has also organized the masses to criticize and struggle against discovered criminals who were on the side of the class enemies and who practiced class retaliation, willfully destroyed lives and greatly infuriated the people. The committee used facts to educate the masses. At the meeting announcing the arrest of criminals according to law, the leading comrades publicly reversed the verdicts on the victimized comrades, exonerated those who suffered persecution and paid compensations and relief to the dependents of those who died. They were loudly cheered by the people of various nationalities.

Based on the principle of seeking truth from facts, party committees at various levels of the autonomous prefecture have correctly dealt with those accused of being "secret agents" and of "maintaining illicit relations with foreign countries" because they had relatives and friends abroad or because they themselves had traveled abroad. They hold that because the Tehung Tai Nationality and Chingpo Nationality Autonomous Prefecture is near the Sino-Burmese border, the peoples of both countries living across the border have for generations maintained close contact. During the great disorder brought by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to the border, people crossed the border a bit more often to visit relatives and friends. They should not therefore be accused of maintaining illicit relations with foreign countries. All slanders and past disputable statements in this direction must be overthrown without exception. The prefecture party committee has also decided that work should be arranged for all cadres forced to leave or give up their work, sent home or unreasonably dismissed, so long as they are in good health and have requested to return to work. At present, the prefecture has already made arrangements for more than 400 people.

Implementation of various policies has greatly enhanced the enthusiasm of the cadres and people of various nationalities. Last year, the whole prefecture enjoyed an increase in industrial production, a bumper harvest in agriculture and an increase in revenue income. Between last winter and this spring, the people of various nationalities who united to transform the mountains and control the rivers built a number of water conservancy works. The total output of grain this year has shown another 30 percent increase over that of the previous year.

#### KWANGMING DAILY DISCUSSES LEARNING FROM FOREIGNERS

HK080325Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 31 Aug 78 p 3 HK

[Random notes on science by Meng Ching-shu [1322 1987 2873]: "Talking a Little About Studying Advanced Foreign Technology"]

[Text] History tells us that each nation or country must learn from and have exchanges with others in the process of its development. The "four major inventions" are outstanding achievements of our ancient science and technology. Foreign countries borrowed them which stimulated scientific and technological development and contributed toward world civilization. Since others can "borrow" from us, why can't we "borrow" from them? In the 1930's, certain people dished up such fallacies as "a foreign style" and "a different tune" (that is, going against the current). They opposed efforts to learn from foreign countries. They vigorously advocated metaphysics and negated the progress of other nations or countries. They cherished as "a national treasure" what was backward in a nation long subjected to the rule of reactionary classes. For this reason, Lu Hsun wrote a series of articles including "The Doctrine of Borrowing." He firmly advocated "borrowing" the experiences of foreign countries to serve our revolution. Lu Hsun sharply pointed out: If we do as these people say, the situation will inevitably resemble the following: "When they (foreigners) are active, we will sit still. When they are scientific, we will be superstitious. When they wear their dresses short, we will wear long gowns. When they stress sanitation, we will eat flies. When they are healthy, we will become ill." [paragraph continues]

If things go on in this way, will it not be the end of our nation and our country? Based on the one-dividing-into-two viewpoint, Lu Hsun pointed out many good points in "foreign styles." We should naturally "borrow" the good points. Citing an example, Lu Hsun said: Some people are prejudiced against Japan because they consider that the Japanese are long on imitation but short on creation and are objects of "contempt." Lu Hsun pointed out: "'imitation' is by no means bad. We should learn how to 'imitate' and combine 'imitation' with creation. Would this not be better?" If we refrain from borrowing the good from other countries and grow complacent and stay in a rut, we will only end up being backward.

To learn from other countries is also necessary if we are to "know our own situation and that of the enemy." To make our science and technology join the world's front rank at an early date, we cannot remain ignorant of world scientific and technical developments. If cut off from the world, we will be inclined to make an idealist assessment. Thus, we are likely to waste our time and make detours. Lu Hsun considered that by summing up the experiences of others and going on to create things based on what others have already done, we can often double the results in half the work. Of course, by acquiring the experiences of foreign countries, we mean that "we must learn in an analytical and critical way and cannot do so blindly. We cannot copy everything in its entirety and follow set patterns mechanically." Lu Hsun vividly summed up this principle as a case of "taking possession," "saving the cream" and "discarding the dross." He not only opposed indiscriminate acceptance but also opposed exclusion of everything. Lu Hsun graphically said: "At the sight of shark's fins, we should not throw them away just to identify ourselves with poor people. If they are nutritious, we should share them with friends just like ordinary food and not reserve them for entertaining important guests. At the sight of opium, we should not flush it down the toilet just to show that we are thorough-going revolutionaries. Instead we should send it to the dispensary to cure the sick." To realize the four modernizations, we have much to learn from foreign countries. With proletarian interests in mind, we must combine our concrete conditions with analysis and selectivity. This is by no means a "slavish comprador" philosophy. Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "We are relatively backward in natural sciences. We must especially strive to learn from foreign countries." "Technically speaking, I think we must first copy in most cases." "Concerning all foreign bourgeois corrupt systems and ideological styles, we must resolutely resist and criticize them." This is a yardstick for us in learning the experiences of foreign countries.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's guideline of "making things modern serve China" and under the leadership of wise leader Chairman Hua, we must further emancipate our minds, think out more ways and means and make still greater progress. With a sense of righteousness, we must learn the advanced techniques of various countries in the world and speed up the realization of the four modernizations.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR ON ADAPTING TO MODERNIZATION

HK080525Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 29 Aug 78 p 3 HK

[Article by PEOPLE'S DAILY commentator: "Adapt Our Thinking to the Requirements of Modernization"]

[Text] Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the Chinese people are determined to bring about the four modernizations on China's 9.6-million-square-kilometers of land in this century. To turn this great ideal into a shining reality, it is extremely important for us to adapt ourselves in all aspects to the requirements of the four modernizations. Chairman Hua recently pointed out: "Fundamentally, our socialist political system and economic system are far superior to the capitalist ones. This is beyond question. But many aspects of our superstructure and relations of production are still not perfect; weaknesses remain in many links of our political and economic systems, which are incompatible with the goal of the four modernizations. They shackle the productive forces and hinder their development."

This instruction from Chairman Hua is quite realistic. Is it not true that in real life people seem to have become accustomed to many phenomena which are backward or even absurd?

Before doing anything, people first think of a complete organization. There have to be secretaries, plant managers and security cadres; then there must be departments, sections and offices with all kinds of names. Some production units which actually do not require too many people demand a large funding, as if they cannot show their economic and political importance unless they have a sizable organization and a big staff. It is true that there should be fixed responsibility to achieve modernization. But what is more important is that we must pay due attention to efficiency and labor productivity. A unit which has a large funding, a complicated organization and too many personnel not engaged in production is bound to be overstaffed. It will even find that it is wasting its own strength. How can it create a high labor productivity?

There are complicated procedures for making decisions. A plan, a measure, a contract or a chart has to go through one checkpoint after another from its conception to the time it is carried out. It may drag on for months or even longer. Consultation and planning are important to modernization, but so are speed and efficiency. If we waste much of our previous time over delays and arguments, how can we speak of high speed and efficiency?

An unreasonable "security" system can only tie our own hands. If outside people want to find out about and learn from a new invention or some new experience, they usually have to go through investigations at various levels and obtain approval. This is to "prevent a secret from leaking out." Of course, we cannot do without an essential security system. However, we will be going to the extreme if we restrict the exchange of information and efforts to learn from each other. Even if secrecy is truly called for, we should not make things too troublesome and impose too many rigid restrictions. Modernization calls for the dissemination and popularization of new science and technology. If we wittingly or unwittingly form a blockade with too many taboos, how can we speedily bring the role of new science and technology into play and push the development of the social productive forces forward?

Some leading cadres are conservative and backward in their thinking. They feel no qualms about the old equipment, techniques or work processes which they have been using for decades, or about manual labor which has been in force for decades or even centuries, and will not forsake them. They are always suspicious of all new things, always asking "can it really work?" When they hear the word reform, their first response is to say that it is "too much trouble." They are unwilling to learn from the latest science and technology. When they cannot master the skill of operating new machines, they just let the machines stand idle. Some comrades even say that people aspire after new techniques and equipment because they want to "do less work" and are "afraid of toilsome labor." It appears that only he who is content with things as they are and accomplishes his production task by working longer hours and exerting his physical strength can be called "hard working" and "honorable." Modernization calls for the constant replacement of the old and the outdated with the new. If we follow the beaten track, refuse to make changes and do not have even the least positive and enterprising spirit, how can we lead the masses in carrying out a great revolution in science and technology and insure that our national economy can catch up with and surpass advanced world levels?

In short, in our thoughts and conceptions, working methods, specific policies and rules and regulations, there are some backward things, some that are even deep-rooted, that are incompatible with the requirements for achieving the four modernizations and that seriously hamper our advance. These backward things essentially stem from, and correspond to, our backward modes of production. The small peasant economy had always occupied the dominant position throughout the several thousand years of feudal society and the century and more of semifeudal and semicolonial society. [paragraph continues]



The individual economy, manual labor and self-sufficiency were the principal characteristics of this period. These characteristics left deep marks in all aspects of social life, particularly in man's thinking, work style and habits. Men were conservative, narrowminded and refused to accept new things. They shut themselves behind closed doors, looked at the sky from the bottom of a well and "did not visit each other all their lives, although they could hear the crowing of the cocks and the barking of the dogs of their neighbors. They placed blind faith in red-tape and worshipped scholasticism. They were self-indulgent, lax and sloppy. Although the small peasant economy has already headed toward collectivization, thinking still lags behind reality. Remnants of the old mode of production still affect our thinking. Ideas and conceptions corresponding to the small peasant economy will not disappear quickly. In addition, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" pushed a counterrevolutionary revisionist line for a long time which was fake left but real right, wildly sabotaged socialist economic construction, obstructed scientific and technological development, vigorously tried to keep the people ignorant and pursued an obscurantist policy. As a result, some things in our superstructure, which cannot keep pace with the development of the productive forces, are like old habits that are all the more difficult to get rid of.

At present, the harm of these backward things is becoming more and more pronounced as we try to speed up the pace of the four modernizations. Many comrades are painfully aware of this situation through their own work. In the early stage of the new democratic revolution, the great revolutionary and thinker Lu Hsun shouted: "Our pressing obligation is to survive, to get enough food and clothing for ourselves and to progress. Anything in the way must be trampled down. It makes no difference whether the object is of the past or of the present, a man or a ghost, the book of the three emperors or the book of the five rulers, the Sung Dynasty or the Yuan Dynasty, a celestial globe or a mystic diagram, a golden figurine or a jade Buddha, a hereditary drug or a secret medical preparation." Today, as we enter a new historical period of development, "Our pressing obligation" is to effect the four modernizations as quickly as possible. Can we condone and tolerate "anything in the way?" We must learn from Lu Hsun's dauntless spirit of thoroughgoing revolution. We must "trample down" and smash those class enemies at home and abroad who are awaiting an opportunity to carry out sabotage and make trouble. We must also have the courage to face and expose everything inherently backward in us and to resolutely and properly reform them.

When we talk about ideological revolutionization today, we should include breaking through the narrow views of small producers and eliminate the old habits of small producers. There is much that is backward in our work. First of all there is the ideological backwardness of our leading cadres. This makes it imperative for leading cadres at all levels to revolutionize their thinking. The ideology, understanding and state of mind of leading cadres have great influence on the thinking and sentiments of the masses. The work of formulating and implementing various specific policies and rules and regulations has to be carried out by leading cadres. If leading cadres still cling to the idea of an outdated mode of production and refuse to let go of backward things, we will encounter great resistance in our drive to reform those things in the superstructure and the production relations which cannot keep pace with the requirements of the four modernizations. Once leading cadres truly understand the importance of this problem and make up their mind to struggle against these backward things, they will be able to do better in leading and inspiring the masses to forge ahead together. We hope that leading cadres at all levels on all fronts will actively use their heads and, along with the masses and in light of the general task for the new period, think and investigate to discover--in our thoughts, ideas, work methods, rules, regulations and specific policies--what the things are that cannot keep pace with the requirements of modernization, what must be eliminated immediately, what should be reformed step by step and what measures should be taken to guarantee success? By doing this we assuredly can push our work ahead. We are certain that the more thoroughly we overcome that which is backward in accordance with the requirements of the four modernizations, the faster we can press ahead in our new Long March.



## KWANGMING DAILY COMMENDS MODEL IN SCIENTIFIC WORK

HKC70731Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 26 Aug 78 p 1 HK

[Article by KWANGMING DAILY commentator: "The Whole Situation in Your Mind, the Typical Case in Your Hand"]

[Text] Our paper today carries the news of how the Sunghuachiang Prefecture, Heilungkiang Province, CCP Committee has grasped the typical experience of Tungho County and applied it in pushing scientific and technological work forward throughout the prefecture. This poses a question to which we must attach importance, that is, how the provinces and municipalities should grasp model counties while further implementing the guidelines of the National Science Conference.

Our party consistently advocates the leadership method of grasping typical cases. At present, party committees at all levels should lead the broad masses to march forward toward modernization in science and technology. To accomplish this completely new and revolutionary task, all the more they should have the whole situation in their minds and the typical cases in their hands and use the typical cases to push forward work in an area. County party committees in particular are responsible for directly leading and organizing the rural communes and brigades to carry out the three great revolutionary movements. They are the headquarters commanding scientific and technological work at the forefronts in the countryside. Therefore, in order to really apply the National Science Conference guidelines to the communes and brigades and to modernize agricultural production by developing scientific and technological work, the party committees of various provinces and prefectures must grasp the model counties which have carried out scientific and technological work well. This is a crucial link. The experience gained by the Sunghuachiang Prefectural CCP Committee shows that only by grasping model counties well can the prefectural party committee gain direct experience in solving actual problems after it has issued a general call. Only by so doing, can the committee also quickly work out concrete plans and effective measures to penetratingly implement the National Science Conference guidelines and educate the masses by telling them the facts. Scientific and technological work can thus develop vigorously and steadily in the whole prefecture. Without a typical case in hand and without a clear picture of the situation in mind, the committees cannot take the initiative in leading scientific and technological work, will confine its leadership to general appeals, and will be unable to solve actual problems.

How should a prefectural party committee discover a model county which carries out scientific and technological work well? First, it must be good at investigating and discovering models. A model of any kind takes time to come into being. It does not grow up spontaneously, but needs some people to discover it and to support and foster it. If one sits in an office waiting for a model to appear and makes no efforts to investigate the conditions, one has adopted a completely wrong attitude. As soon as it is discovered that Tungho County conducted scientific and technological work well, the Sunghuachiang Prefectural CCP Committee grasped this model in its early stage and sent a work group time and again to help the model grow quickly. This work method deserves to be followed by all. On the other hand, when a typical case has been grasped, the provincial and prefectural party committees should not just confirm its work and commend it in an ordinary way. They must take the whole situation into consideration and sum up from this model an experience of general significance. This process of summing up typical experience is actually a process to generalize a specific case. It is also a process to really understand the objective law of scientific and technological work and grasp realities in carrying out this work. Only when the experience of a typical case has been summed up correctly, and penetratingly, can it become the genuine, valuable spiritual wealth guiding the work of the whole area.

In popularizing the experience of a typical case, the provincial and prefectural party committees should also work hard and adopt a scientific attitude. In the vast countryside, the communes and brigades in many prefectures lie far away from each other and are inaccessible to traffic. In popularizing the experience of a typical case, it is not enough just to issue a general appeal and notify the basic level units. Effective organizational measures should also be adopted. After summing up the typical experience of Tungho County, the Sunghuachiang Prefectural CCP Committee immediately held a large-scale on-the-spot meeting at Tungho County. Its secretary presided over this meeting and organized all counties and bureaus to launch an emulation campaign to learn from Tungho County and further carry out the guidelines of the National People's Congress. As a result, the work of carrying out these guidelines entered a new stage throughout the prefecture. This is also a typical method. At the same time, the typical experience of a typical case, we must pay attention to adapting to local conditions, seek truth from facts and guard against rigidly copying the typical experience as an all-embracing dogma. As the Sunghuachiang prefectural party committee does, all units should integrate the typical experience with their concrete conditions and, while popularizing this experience, go on replenishing, enriching and developing it. In this way, they can bring typical experience into full play and continuously acquire new typical experiences to create a lively situation of mutual competition as well as quickening the pace of the entire scientific and technological work.

#### NCNA REPORT NOTES IMPROVED HEALTH CARE IN CHINA

OW071224Y Peking NCNA in English 1139 GMT 7 Sep 78 OM

["Providing Health Care for China's Eight hundred Million--Third in a Series on China's Rural Medical Care and Health Work Based on HSINHUA Tour of Northwest, Northeast, East and North China"--NCNA headline]

[Text] Peking, 7 Sep (HSINHUA)--The despair of millions of China's peasants when faced with illness because of poverty and limited medical facilities before 1949 has been replaced by confidence that virtually everyone can receive treatment wherever he lives. In thirty years, the People's Republic of China has transformed the delivery of medical care from a city-oriented establishment of hospitals to a rural-based service. Nearly all 50,000 people's communes have their own clinics. Every county has a general hospital which is the center of rural medical service and to which difficult cases are referred. The basic level health and sanitation work is done by 1.8 million barefoot doctors and over 4 million peasant health workers and midwives. In the cities, there are clinics in factories, government institutions and neighbourhoods. Now there are 1,000 big urban hospitals, including those built before liberation.

China has one hundred medical research institutes and well over 2,000 health and anti-epidemic stations and mother and child care stations throughout the country. Fully qualified doctors and pharmacologists number 350,000 and medical workers trained by secondary medical schools double this number. In all, China has over eight million medical personnel, including doctors trained at higher and secondary medical schools, medical assistants and part-time medical workers.

The government began to build hospitals of all sizes soon after liberation. In 1954, the emphasis was shifted to putting up many county hospitals, and this was followed by establishing clinics in rural people's communes at the end of the fifties. A cooperative medical system was adopted by over 90 percent of the production brigades by the mid-70's. These provide full medical coverage for less than one yuan per capita in most places, the bulk of the cost being covered by common collective funds.

The health network today covers every factory and government institution--by state labour insurance--and almost every mountain village. The radically improved health conditions of China's more than 50 minority nationalities, including those living in Tibet, Sinkiang, Inner Mongolia and other border regions, is borne out by the shift in their population figures from absolute decline in many cases to rapid growth. The increase of the Uighur population in Sinkiang is 66 percent since liberation. The average annual increase of the Tibetan population in the Tibet Autonomous Region is over 20 per thousand.

Dr. T.A. Lambo, deputy director general of the World Health Organization, who visited China last June, commented that China had made a tremendous achievement in overcoming the difficulties left over by the old society and solving the problems of providing food and medicine for her eight hundred million people.

In old China, the working people, especially the peasants, constantly suffered from famine and the diseases caused by poor sanitation and housing, heavy physical labour and constant child-bearing. Infectious, parasitic and endemic diseases used to take a heavy toll. Tuberculosis hit at least ten million people and a million died of it every year before liberation. Some infectious diseases have been brought under control and others have been wiped out since liberation.

Approximately 100,000 city doctors and medical school graduates have settled in the countryside since 1958. City doctors are sent in turn to rural and border areas in teams to give treatment, make investigations and help local medical establishments raise skills.

A general physical check-up in 1975 of 270,000 children in nine cities and their outskirts by the Research Institute of Pediatrics under the Academy of Medical Sciences showed that they were taller, heavier and had a bigger chest measurement than children before liberation. China is continuing to press ahead in expanding and improving medical care. The enrollment in medical colleges for the past two years was 35,000, the highest figure since liberation. This year's appropriations for medical facilities is the highest since liberation.

While workers, miners and government functionaries enjoy free medical treatment, peasants benefit from cooperative medical service. The principle was established in 1968 to give some middle school graduates who had settled in the countryside short-term training over a number of years in medicine. They would do simple medical work while remaining peasants. Such barefoot doctors numbered 90,000 in the beginning of the Cultural Revolution. Concerning the training of these part-time rural doctors, a spokesman for the Ministry of Public Health said recently to HSINHUA "our plan was to bring them to the level of medical assistants by training over three years, each year for seven months. This work was halted by Lin Biao and the gang of four, who spread the 'ultra-left' slogan that a barefoot doctor could learn by practice alone. Training has been revived."

Chinese medical science has made marked advance by encouraging interchanges between Western-oriented and Chinese traditional doctors. They are learning each others' strong points, putting traditional medicine on a scientific basis and combining methods of Western and traditional medicine to good effect in treating a number of common disorders. Researchers at the research institutes of traditional Chinese medicine number eleven times the figure two decades ago when they were set up.

China is almost self-sufficient in medicines, biological preparations and medical apparatus, and has a small surplus for export. The price of various medicines has been lowered on four occasions since liberation.



## CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION PRAISES QUALITY IMPROVEMENT EFFORTS

OWO21852Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0124 GMT 30 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] Harbin, 30 Aug--In front of a work site where 36 housing units in a densely populated district of Harbin are being reconstructed stands a big billboard which reads: "Project notice"--construction of this six-storey housing unit with a floor space of 5,000 square meters began on 20 April and will be completed by the end of October. A hundred-percent quality will be guaranteed. The notice was put up by a water and electric power service team and the First Engineering District of Harbin Municipality's Land and Housing Administrative Bureau.

While reading the notice, I, the reporter, listened to comments of the masses around me. Some said with approval: "This is something new. When the 'gang of four' were running amuck, construction projects were built with few, slow, poor and expensive results. Some were substandard projects. Now, when a construction project begins, a notice is put up for the masses to supervise it. This is very good.

I learned that the workers building the housing unit are working very hard day and night to fulfill the demands set by the "notice." They are doing their best to maintain high quality and lower the cost. It is expected that construction will be completed 1 month ahead of schedule. More than 90 families will be able to move into the housing unit before this year's national day.

The State Capital Construction Commission recently affirmed this practice of putting up a notice by the construction unit to let the masses know about the tasks and quality of the project and the date of completion and handing over of the project. The commission says this is a way to invite supervision by the masses, an effective measure to strictly abide by state plans and a demonstration of responsibility to the state plans and a demonstration of responsibility to the state and people. This practice is worth promoting on the entire capital construction front.

## COAL INDUSTRY MINISTER HSIAO ON IMPROVING COAL QUALITY

OWO22214Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0152 GMT 30 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 30 Aug--In carrying out "Quality Month" activities, the Ministry of Coal Industry and coal mines in various areas are relentlessly criticizing the "theory of external causes" and are sending leading cadres to visit consumers to solicit their opinions on the problems arising from poor-quality coal and the practice of cheating on tonnage when selling coal. The cadres study and try to solve these problems wherever they occur.

At present, the coal produced by some coal mines contains a high percentage of coal dust and tailings; some coal mines try to cheat on tonnage when loading coal for sale. To urge the cadres and masses to improve the quality of coal, the Ministry of Coal Industry recently printed some ~~consumer~~ letters complaining of poor-quality coal and distributed them to coal departments throughout the country. The ministry called on the departments to organize the masses to expose the contradictions, discuss and discover the internal causes, criticize those who erroneously think that nothing can be done about the problem of coal quality and who stress objectivity in looking at this problem, and eliminate the "gang of four's" pernicious influence. On 21 August, led by Minister of Coal Industry Hsiao Han, more than 200 leading cadres from various provincial bureaus and mining bureaus who were attending the National Coal Conference visited the Peking thermal power plant to solicit opinions about coal quality and the problem arising from the suppliers' practice of cheating on tonnage when loading coal for sale.



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The cadres also inspected some poor-quality coal. Comrades from the Tatung, Lungshing and Wuta mining bureaus, which supply coal to the plant, expressed self-criticism, expressed their determination to correct their mistakes and put forward measures to correct their mistakes. Minister Hsiao Han spoke at the plant, promising to adopt resolute measures to improve the quality of coal. At present, the Ministry of Coal Industry is meeting with the various enterprises concerned to urge them to carry out measures to improve the quality of coal.

#### KYODO REPORTS PLANS TO INCREASE SHENGLI OIL OUTPUT

OW071253Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT 7 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tsinan, 7 Sep (KYODO) --China plans to increase oil output at the Shengli oilfield on the Shangtung Peninsula to the present levels at Taching, the No 1 oilfield in the country, within the next 3 to 5 years, authorities at Shengli said. They told this to KYODO news service economic reporters who were shown over the facilities at the oilfields during their 2-day visit here. Taching oilfields near Harbin in northeast China produced an estimated 50 million tons of oil last year.

Japanese oil industry officials who visited Shengli last July estimated the output in 1977 at about 20 million tons. The Chinese officials said the output at Shengli during the first 6 months of this year was 15 percent more than in the like period of last year. China is studying plans to export Shengli oil to Japan, they added. Shengli oil is now exported to the Philippines, Thailand, Romania and Brazil, but not to Japan.

The Shengli oilfields extend over a wide area on both banks of the Yellow River from the mouth to its upper reaches in Shantung Province. About 1,000 wells were seen on the southern bank alone. In the oilfield district apartment houses for workers are now being built. An oil industry complex is under construction about 80 kilometers west of the oilfields. The Chinese officials said the oilfield began full operation around 1964 and now 200,000 workers and their dependants live within the area. As regards exporting Shengli oil to Japan, they disclosed that negotiations were recently conducted with C. Itoh and Co. and Toal Oil Co.

#### KWANGMING DAILY CARRIES EDITOR'S NOTE ON TRADE FAIRS

HK080220Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 1 Sep 78 p 4 HK

[Untitled editor's note to six letters to the editor from people in Yuncheng Prefecture under the general heading of "The Broad Masses in Yuncheng Prefecture, Shansi, Urgently Demand the Restoration of the Trade Fairs"]

[Text] "Leading cadres should pay constant attention to the production by the masses, their interests and their experiences and feelings." Recently, many of the cadres and people in Yuncheng Prefecture have written letters to me on the question of restoring trade fairs. The abolition of trade fairs has directly affected the livelihood and production of the masses of rural people and the inhabitants of cities and towns, and it is only natural that they should have opinions. We hope that the leading members at various levels in the prefecture will conscientiously study and acquaint themselves with the abovementioned teaching of Chairman Mao, pay attention to the interests as well as experiences and feelings of the masses, realistically sum up both the positive as well as negative experiences of the masses on the question of dealing with trade fairs over the years, thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of the "gang of four," conscientiously implement the party's current economic policy for the countryside, and properly solve the question of restoring trade fairs.

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KWANGMING DAILY ON SPIRIT OF YOUNGER GENERATION

HK080245Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 31 Aug 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Yang Chun [2799 5028]: "China's Future Pillar"]

[Text] A friend's son stayed in the countryside for many years after graduation from middle school. He took the higher middle school entrance examination last year but failed.  
[paragraph continues]

He did not become discouraged. He reviewed his lessons all the harder and signed up for the entrance exam again this year. When asked how he did, he said: "I did better this year than last, but I may have failed again. The 'gang of four' did us a great injustice. Because of them, we have wasted 10 most precious years. It is not easy to make up for everything in just a year. But if we do not try, we will suffer throughout our lives. If I fail this year, I will try again next year."

We have suffered for 10 years at the hands of the "gang of four," but we must suffer on their account for the rest of our lives. "If I fail this year, I will try again next year." What a firm, clear-cut attitude! What a forceful reply! This reminded me of what Lu Hsun said:

"For a nation blessed with many people who are 'undiscouraged by failure,' total 'disintegration' can be avoided no matter what happens. At sports meetings, I often say to myself: While the winners have our respect, those runners who insist on reaching the finish line and those spectators who refuse to laugh at them are China's future pillar."

The "gang of four" was acting in collusion with Lin Biao, a scourge for 10 years. They used counterrevolutionary politics to "smash everything." They praised as "heroes" those reactionary clowns who handed in test sheets with nothing written on them. They vilified as "white experts" those outstanding figures who were wholeheartedly devoted to research and who were bold in scaling the heights of science. They cried: "The more knowledge, the more reactionary." "We can go on with our revolution just the same without learning the basics." They slanderously said that "the realization of the four modernizations will coincide with the restoration of capitalism." In the "gang of four's" eyes, the more backward and wild, the more "advanced" the people are. The gang wanted to drag China back to dark primitive times. They wanted to turn China's 800 million people, especially the younger generation, into ignorant slaves who would be at their beck and call and who would serve "legalist" Empress Chiang Ching as her people.

We have suffered at the "gang of four's" hands for 10 years, but we will not suffer on their account for the rest of our lives. "If I fail this year, I will try again next year." These words by our young friend are a forceful criticism of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They also spell out the common determination of the Chinese people. On today's new Long March, undertaken under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we admit that we are backward, but we refuse to stay backward. We are determined to realize the four modernizations by the end of this century. We must also seize the hour and quicken the pace of progress to realize the "four modernizations" ahead of schedule. Today's younger generation is the pillar of the future in realizing the "four modernizations." Their thirst for knowledge, their assiduous study efforts and their spirit of being "undiscouraged by failure" and "trying again next year in case of failure this year" are admirable! We hope that there will be large numbers of such young people. They "are China's future pillar."

#### FOURTH NATIONAL WOMEN'S CONGRESS TO OPEN 8 SEPTEMBER

OWO62000Y Peking NCNA in English 1950 GMT 6 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Sep (HSINHUA)--China's Fourth National Women's Congress is to open on 8 September. This was announced today at the enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the Third National Women's Federation.

Chairman of the National Women's Federation Tsai Chang attended today's meeting and the federation's Vice-Chairman Kang Ko-ching presided on her behalf.

Members of the Presidium of the Third National Women's Federation and leaders of the women's delegations and chairmen of the women's federations of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to take part in the forthcoming National Women's Congress attended.

First Secretary of the Secretariat of the National Women's Federation Lo Chiung briefed the participants on the preparation work for the Fourth National Women's Congress over the past six months and on the elections of delegates in various places and proposed agenda for the forthcoming congress. Participants discussed the report and put forward some suggestions.

The congress is to be held at a time when China has entered a new period of development in the socialist revolution and construction and the Fifth National People's Congress declared the task of making China a great, powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern national defence and modern science and technology by the end of the century. The congress will set forth women's tasks for the new historical period.

#### NCNA Background Report

OW062010Y Peking NCNA in English 1954 GMT 6 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Sep (HSINHUA)--Following is a brief account of the three national women's congresses since 1949:

The first congress was held in March 1949, when Peking had just been liberated. Over 500 delegates attended. At the time, decisive victories had been won throughout the country; most of China had already been liberated and the Kuomintang reactionary clique was on the brink of total collapse. The congress brought together women from both the liberated areas and the Kuomintang-controlled areas during the democratic revolutionary period. It united and spurred on women, along with the whole country, actively to support the people's war of liberation which was winning one victory after another and to push forward the building of a free and independent new China. The main task set by the meeting was to arouse women in both cities and towns to take part in restoring and developing production so as to enhance and consolidate the status of women and improve the livelihood of the people and women themselves.

The second congress was convened in April 1953, also in Peking. It was attended by 1,135 delegates, including representatives from 25 minority nationalities. This was the first year of the First Five-Year Plan and China had embarked on large-scale planned economic construction. All-out efforts were being made to carry out industrialization and step up socialist transformation. The congress called on women throughout the country to take part in agricultural and industrial production and construction.

One thousand two hundred and sixty-three delegates from all walks of life attended the Third National Women's Congress which took place in September 1957. Among them were women representing 41 minority nationalities. Socialist transformation was then in the main completed with respect to the system of ownership of the means of production. The whole country was continuing and concerting its efforts to consolidate the socialist system in order to turn a backward agricultural China into an advanced industrial country in the shortest possible time. The congress called on women all over the country to heighten their socialist consciousness, practise thrift and diligence in building the country and managing households, increase production and practise economy and work hard for the building of a thriving, prosperous and powerful socialist motherland.



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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LO SUNG-SHENG'S ASHES INTERRED IN PEKING CEREMONY

OWO71912Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1600 GMT 6 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 6 Sep--Mr Lo Sung-sheng, [Mr used prior to name throughout item] former deputy mayor of Peking Municipality, vice chairman of the All-Chinese Federation of Industry and Commerce and member of the Central Standing Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, died on 27 April 1968 at the age of 60. On 5 September 1978, a ceremony interring Mr Lo Sung-sheng's ashes was held at the Papaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery in Peking.

Wu Te, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, first secretary of the Peking Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Ni Chih-fu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, second secretary of the Peking Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Hu Chueh-wen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Hu Tzu-ang and Jung I-jen, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, presented wreaths. Chia Ting-san, Wang Lei, Chao Peng-fei, Li Li-kung, Wang Hsien and Wang Hsiao-i, responsible persons of the Peking municipal party and revolutionary committees, also sent wreaths. Also sending wreaths were responsible persons of all the democratic parties and departments concerned including Hsu Ti-hsin, Sha Chien-li, Wu Hsueh-chih, Sun Chi-meng, Lo Shu-chang, Sun Hsiao-tsun, Hu Tzu-ying, Wang Kun-lun, Tsui Yueh-li, Feng Chi-ping, Fan Chin, Cheng Hung-i, Wang Chun, Pu Chieh-hsiu and Sun Fu-ling.

Those units sending wreaths were the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Central Standing Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, the United Front Work Department of the Peking Municipal CCP Committee, the CPPCC Peking Municipal Committee, the Peking Municipal Committee of the China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, the Peking Municipal Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Peking Municipal Committee of the China Democratic League, the Peking Municipal Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, the Peking Municipal Federation of Industry and Commerce, the First Commerce Bureau of Peking Municipality, the Peking Municipal Pharmaceutical Company and the First Chinese Herbal Medicine Plant.

Attending the ceremony of interring Mr Lo Sung-sheng's ashes were Hu Chueh-wen, Hu Tzu-ang, Jung I-jen, Chia Ting-shan, Li Li-kung, Wang Hsiao-i, Kao Ko, Shih Lin-feng, Wu Hsueh-chih, Sun Chi-meng, Lo Shu-chang, Sun Hsiao-tsun, Hu Tzu-ying, Wang Kun-lun, Feng Chi-ping, Cheng Hung-i, Li Shu, Pu Chieh-hsiu, Sun Fu-lin as well as Mr Lo Sung-sheng's family members and personages from various circles, totaling nearly 300 people.

The ceremony was presided over by Li Li-kung, vice chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, at which Wang Hsiao-i, another vice chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, delivered a mourning speech. The mourning speech read: We are holding a ceremony of interring Mr Lo Sung-sheng's ashes today. We cherish deep memory of Mr Lo Sung-sheng. We are determined to closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, implement the line of the 11th CCP National Congress, unite with all forces that can be united, bring all positive factors into play, develop the revolutionary united front, and strive to accomplish the general task for the new period and build China into a modern and strong socialist country. At the end of the ceremony, the responsible persons of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee extended kind condolences to Mr Lo Sung-sheng's family.

## ANHWEI MEETING DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

HK050903Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Sep 78 HE

[Summary] The Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a meeting to discuss agricultural problems from 14 to 25 August. The meeting was attended by vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee and by responsible comrades of various committees, offices and bureaus concerned, 40 people altogether. Ku Cho-hsin and Wang Kuang-yu, secretaries of the provincial CCF committee and vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committees, presided over the meeting. Ku Cho-hsin gave a summation report.

This meeting seriously studied and discussed Chairman Hua's important instruction at the National Farmland Capital Construction Conference and the speeches of other central leading comrades. The participants analyzed the history and present status of agricultural production in the province. They summed up the positive and negative experiences of the past 28 years and looked into and put forward fundamental measures for greatly promoting agriculture. They unanimously declared: "We must firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, take production as the focal point, really learn from Tachai and struggle hard to accelerate the pace of agricultural development and to fulfill the general task for the new period." The meeting laid stress on discussion and study of the following points:

1. It is essential to seriously implement the principle of taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development. This is an important issue in greatly developing agriculture. Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry rely on and promote one another. While vigorously grasping grain production, all places must grasp the production of industrial crops, including cotton and oil, and so forth, as well as the diversified economy.

2. The Huaipai plain is one of the important commercial grain bases of the country. To improve the production situation in the Huaipai area it is necessary to attach importance to the production of wheat and miscellaneous food grains. Places where conditions are favorable must develop paddy rice production and gradually reduce the area sown to sweet potatoes. Rivers and channels must be built well on low marshland to eliminate the threat of floods. There are five big reservoirs in the central part of the province, including Chuhsien, Chaohu and Liuan prefectures, where the water conservancy conditions are better and the per-mou yield of grain is higher. It is a commercial grain base of the province. It must further tap production potentials to increase the per-mou yield of grain. In the south and west of Anhwei, it is necessary to vigorously develop diversified economy, build small reservoirs and small hydro-electricity stations and improve cold waterlogged fields. It is also necessary to improve road transportation conditions in the mountainous areas and to develop the mountainous areas in a still better way in 3 to 5 years.

3. The province must build small and large water conservancy projects. The province must also develop the production of chemical fertilizers, green manure and farm manure and actively popularize the use of methane. Meanwhile, the province must develop the breeding of pigs, sheep, cattle, rabbits and bees.

4. To develop agriculture at high speed it is imperative to implement the party's policies and mobilize the commune members' activism. The province must persistently adhere to the principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," carry out exchange at equal value and fulfill distribution quotas.

5. It is necessary to improve economic management, strengthen research in agricultural science, run agricultural colleges and schools well and train advanced agricultural experts and agricultural economic management cadres.

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EAST REGION

#### KIANGSI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON STUDENT ADMISSION

HK070752Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] Enrollment work for the province's institutions of higher education is progressing smoothly and has now entered the stage of student admission. The Kiangsi Provincial Student Enrollment Committee recently held a conference on this work which conveyed the spirit of relevant conferences held by the Ministry of Education, discussed the principles and policies for student admission work and made specific arrangements for the work.

The conference held: "This year's student admission work must be conducted under the provincial CCP committee's leadership. We must continue assessing candidates in an all-round way morally, intellectually and physically and selecting the best and insuring the quality of students enrolled in key colleges. While giving precedence to this, we must make over-all planning and give all-round consideration, properly handle the relationship between key institutions and ordinary ones, between the urban and rural areas and between different categories of candidates, seriously do a good job of admission work and insure that outstanding young people are selected for admission."

In accordance with the spirit of relevant conferences held by the Ministry of Education and in connection with the candidates' examination results, the conference decided on a minimum pass mark for arts and science subjects. According to statistics, 1,569 arts and 9,279 science candidates in the province had marks exceeding 320, the minimum pass mark; 639 persons scored more than 400 points; 4,741 scored between 350 and 400; and 5,468 scored between 320 and 350. The conference also formulated various regulations for student admission based on the principle of selecting the best and most suitable. The conference also demanded that a number of persons over 26 years of age be admitted, including 1966 and 1967 graduates of senior middle schools.

The conference stressed the importance of implementing the policies well. "When people are equal morally, intellectually and physically, it is necessary to give priority to admitting workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and their sons and daughters, PLA candidates, and sons and daughters of martyrs. It is necessary to admit Taiwanese and Hong Kong and Macao young people and young returned Overseas Chinese." Attention must also be paid to admitting rusticated educated young people and female students. It is necessary to select good cadres to handle student admission work. People who try to enter through the back door or practice bribery must be dealt with severely.

The conference particularly stressed: "It is necessary to further do a good job of political and ideological education for the candidates. At present, our country cannot introduce universal higher education and only a small number of young people can go to a university. The majority of candidates cannot be admitted. There is much ideological work to do. This work must be done by the schools, by the party and CYL organizations and also by society and parents so that these candidates can take a correct view of both going on to higher education and also of doing work and, with Red hearts, be prepared for either eventuality. Those admitted should resolutely obey their assignment and study hard for the revolution. Those not admitted should work happily in their posts and continue to make efforts."

#### SHANGHAI TRADE UNION CONGRESS OPENS 4 SEPTEMBER

OW060519Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Sixth Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Congress ceremoniously opened at the municipal revolutionary committee's auditorium on the morning of 4 September. This is a major event in the political life of the municipality's 3.6 million workers and staff members since the gang of four was smashed.



The congress' tasks are to: hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, adhere to the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, penetratingly expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four and their followers in sabotaging the workers movement and the work of the trade unions, sum up Shanghai's positive and negative experiences in the work of the trade unions, straighten out questions of right and wrong in line, eliminate chaos and restore order, solve problems from their very source and elect the new leading body of the Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council and the municipality's delegates to the Ninth National Trade Union Congress. The congress will also mobilize the workers and staff members throughout the municipality to aim high and have great aspirations, closely follow the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, give full play to the role of the working class as the main force on the new Long March, build Shanghai into an advanced industrial, scientific and technological base and strive to quickly fulfill the general task for the new period.

The opening ceremony was attended by 1,300 delegates from the municipality's industry, communications, finance and trade, agriculture, science and technology, culture and education, public health and other fronts. In attendance were leading comrades of the Shanghai municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, including Peng Chung, Wang I-ping, Han Che-i, Chen Chin-hua, Chao Hsing-chih, Wang Ming-chang, Wang Chien, (Chao Cheng-chin), (Yao Hui-chieh), Yang Kai, (Yang Shih-fa), Yang Hsin-pei and (Chen Hsien-pai). Also present were responsible comrades of the departments, commissions and offices of the municipal party and revolutionary committees and of various districts, counties and bureaus.

(Li Chia-chi), responsible person of the preparatory committee for the trade union congress, presided over the opening ceremony. Comrade Han Che-i, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, made an important speech. Comrade Han Che-i stressed: To quickly achieve the four modernizations and build our country into a modern, powerful socialist country, we must hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, resolutely implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. We must deepen the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture, develop the national economy rapidly, build a massive contingent of industrial workers who are both revolutionary and technically competent, and give full play to the working class's role as the main force on the new Long March and work hard to quickly achieve the four modernizations.

#### BRIEFS

SHANGHAI ACADEMIC EXCHANGE--Shanghai, Sep 4--The 23 institutions of higher learning in Shanghai have restored academic exchange activities. Enthusiastic professors and lecturers are eagerly exchanging information about their progress in scientific research. More than 200 lectures, reports and discussions have been held at Chiao Tung University, a noted school of engineering, since the beginning of the year. At one meeting, Professor Yuan Hsueh-yu discussed the problems in cold metal extrusion, a new technique for processing machine parts involving little or no metal cutting. He began research into the technique in 1969 and has made considerable advances in the field. He recently completed a book on cold extrusion techniques. At a conference at Fudan University, more than 200 papers on a variety of subjects were delivered. A report on the slave-owning class and the different schools in Confucian classics by the noted historian Chou Nu-cheng attracted attention. Although 82 years old, Professor Chou is still very active. Successful academic exchanges among scientific research institutes and schools have also been organized. [Peking NCNA in English 0713 GMT 4 Sep 78 OW]



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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
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HUNAN HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON RURAL TASKS

HK070707Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] The provincial CCP committee held a provincial telephone conference on rural work on the evening of 5 September which demanded that all places continue to do everything possible to fight drought, tend the late-rice crop and wipe out plant diseases and insect pests. They should also do well in preparing for winter sowing. The meeting opened with responsible comrades of Liuyang County and (Kansha) commune of Changsha County introducing their experiences in dealing with insect pests affecting the late rice and in cultivating rapeseed on an extensive scale. A responsible comrade of the provincial CCP committee then made a speech. He said: "At present, the drought in the province is continuing. There is also a high incidence of plant diseases and insect pests affecting the late rice. Preparations for winter sowing are about to begin. To reap a still greater bumper harvest this year and to prepare for a still greater leap forward in agriculture next year, all places should seriously get a good grasp of the following work.

"1. Resolutely carry the struggle against drought through to the end. Since late August, as the weather in Hunan has been long dominated by a secondary high pressure system, rain has fallen in only a few places and most of the province has had fine weather with no rain. The temperature has been high, the rate of evaporation has been great and the drought has continued." In the face of the serious drought, party organizations at all levels and the cadres and masses have waged a stubborn struggle and won great victory.

"However, the comrades in a few places have become slack in confronting the drought. Some places have even been unable to collect information on the drought and the drought fighting situation. Some places which still have water sources make no effort to exploit them because they are afraid of increasing production costs. These ideological tendencies are wrong." It is necessary to recognize that, if the struggle against drought is relaxed now, the effort to reap a bumper harvest of late rice will be seriously affected. Hence, it is necessary to establish the concept of fighting drought for a long time. Party committees must continue to strengthen leadership over the struggle. All places must continue to adopt effective methods for fighting drought and, in particular, exploit water sources, use water in a rational way, make readjustments in the light of surpluses and shortages of water sources and equipment and give full play to existing water sources and equipment. All sectors must step up their efforts to support agriculture and insure supplies of electricity and fuel for fighting drought.

2. Do everything possible to wipe out plant diseases and insect pests affecting the late rice. The province did well in this work in the previous period. However, the incidence of diseases and pests remains serious. The leadership at all levels must view this work as a tough battle for reaping a bumper late rice harvest. It is also necessary to step up the general tending of the late rice crop.

3. Get a good grasp on preparations for winter sowing.

HUPEH HOLDS CONFERENCE ON MILITIA WORK

HK051045Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] To convey the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference, implement the principle of grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order throughout the army, implement the task of making preparations against war and fulfill the task set down by the central Military Commission on militia building, the Hupeh provincial militia work conference opened on the morning of 4 September in Wuhan.

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A total of 600 people attended the conference including Han Ning-fu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Wang Chun and Jen Chung-lin, deputy secretaries of the provincial CCP committee; Wang Chao-chu, member of the CCP Central Committee who was in Wuhan; and Ma Hsueh-li, Shih Chuan, Hsia Shih-hou, Liu Hui-Nung, (Yu Wei), Tien Ying and Wang Han-chang, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. Chang Hsiu-lung, deputy commander of the Wuhan PLA units and commander of the Hupeh Provincial Military District; Chen Chi-te, political commissar of the provincial military district; leading comrades of various provincial departments, offices, committees and bureaus and of workers, peasants, youth and women's departments; responsible comrades of various prefectures, municipalities and counties; and leading comrades of the PLA units at or above divisional level stationed in our province and of military schools also attended the conference.

"The main tasks of this conference are to convey and implement the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference personally approved by Chairman Hua, seriously study the theory, line, principle and policy of Chairman Mao regarding militia building, implement the series of important instructions of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission on militia building, deeply expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in sabotaging militia building, understand the principle and tasks regarding militia building under the new historical conditions and, in connection with our province's actual conditions, solve some of the important problems which need to be solved regarding militia work, revive and carry forward the fine traditions and work style in militia work, do well in militia building and contribute to fulfilling the general task for the new period and strengthening preparedness against war.

"This is a conference to restore order, revive and carry forward the old traditions and to implement the strategic task of the party Central Committee on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order throughout the army and making preparations against war. This conference has an important bearing on strengthening militia building and on mobilizing the militiamen throughout the province to strive for fulfilling the general task for the new period.

"Comrade Chen Pi-hsin, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and who is now inspecting and giving guidelines on work in the rural areas, has paid great attention to and shown concern for the conference and given instructions by telephone many times. Comrade Chen Chi-te presided over the conference. Comrade Chang Hsiu-lung read the inscriptions of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission Hsu Hsiang-chien for the National Militia Work Conference. Comrade (Wang Jen-te), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, conveyed the splendor of the National Militia Work Conference."

HUPEH HOLDS REPORT MEETING ON THEORY, PRACTICE

HK051107Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Sep 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Hupeh provincial organs held a report meeting on theory and practice on 31 August in Hushan Hall. Hsu Tao-chi, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided over the meeting. Wang Chun, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting.

Comrade Wang Chun first stressed the importance of studying and discussing the problem of theory and practice. He said: The present discussion on theory and practice is not only a problem of theory but is also a problem that concerns ideological and political line. How to solve the problem of the relationship between theory and practice is in fact a problem of how to deal with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. We must adhere to the fundamental Marxist viewpoint and method which stress seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality and the unity of theory and practice, and we should affirm that practice is the only criterion for assessing truth.

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Only by so doing can we have a scientific attitude in protecting Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and really hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao.

Some people say that we can only speak about and do things that can be found in the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. They also say that we must do exactly what our revolutionary teachers have said, regardless of what kind of situation made them say what they said and regardless of what the present situation is, and must not make any kind of change even if that change is designed to meet the needs of the current practical situation. Such an attitude does not take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as the guideline for action, but views them as doctrine. On the surface, it seems that these people are the ones who protect Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. In reality, they basically act in opposition to the spirit and essence of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

Comrade Wang Chun said: Correctly handling the relations between theory and practice and affirming that practice is the only criterion for assessing truth are very necessary because they enable us to liberate our thinking, quicken our pace of advance and rapidly fulfill the general task for the new period. Under the new historical conditions, we will encounter many new situations and problems. Therefore, we must adhere to the viewpoint that puts practice in the primary position, proceed from reality and use the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and method to analyze and solve problems. Only by solving the problem regarding the relationship between theory and practice and by affirming that practice is the only criterion for assessing truth can we eliminate the gang of the four's influence, further liberate our thinking, further consciously implement the line of the 11th national party congress and the principle and policy stipulated by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, further improve our thinking, work style and methods of work and quicken the pace of achieving the four modernizations.

Comrade Wang Chun pointed out: To do well in studying and discussing the problems of theory and practice we must integrate study and discussion with actual struggle. We must integrate it with the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four. Only by deeply exposing and criticizing the fallacies of Lin Biao and the gang of four on reversing the relationship between theory and practice and by eliminating their pernicious influence can we restore order, wholly and correctly understand and handle the system of Mao Tsetung Thought and act according to the basic viewpoint and method of seeking truth from facts--a basic viewpoint and method that was advocated by Chairman Mao.

#### KWANGTUNG HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON COAL PRODUCTION

HK041149Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 3 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] The Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a telephone conference on 29 August which called on the staff and miners on the coal front throughout the province to immediately take action, work hard in September and greet national day with outstanding achievements. The conference also called on them to work hard in the fourth quarter to fulfill and overfulfill the province's coal production quota for this year.

The conference dealt with the excellent situation of coal production in the province. The province's output of coal from January to July was 5.995 million tons, 4.5 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year. The Maan coal mine, the Hungkung, (Shihwang-chuang) and Mei County mining bureaus, the (Nanling) coal mine and Chaoching and Meih sien prefectures overfulfilled their production quotas for the first half of this year. Provincial subordinate bureaus and mines also overfulfilled their quotas for production, tunnelling and extraction.



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The conference commended a large number of progressive steady-and high-yielding units.

The conference pointed out: "Coal production in our province greatly lags behind the progressive units in the country and is far from meeting the requirements of the party Central Committee. The main problems include: 1) The province did not fulfill its coal production quota for the first half of this year and production dropped greatly in July; 2) Production in various prefectures and units is very uneven; 3) Capital construction work has progressed slowly; and 4) The production safety situation is poor."

The conference noted: "Due to the fact that many January-to-August production quotas were not fulfilled we must work hard and quickly in the coming 4 months. The monthly output for September, October and November must be approximately one-fourth more than the average monthly output from January to August so that we can guarantee that the annual quota is fulfilled. Our tasks are very arduous and time is very pressing. The staff and miners on the coal front must therefore foster the revolutionary spirit of being able to fight still harder, go all-out, work hard in the remaining 4 months of this year and resolutely fulfill the state production quotas."

The conference demanded that, in connection with reality, all places and units fight well the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, mobilize and rely on the masses to vigorously unfold labor emulation, strengthen leadership, improve work style, solve production problems, continue to straighten out enterprises, strengthen management, turn losses into profits, improve product quality, do a good job of production safety and take part in the national "Quality Month" activities.

#### KWANGTUNG MILITIA WORK CONFERENCE OPENS

HK070850Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 7 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] The Kwangtung Provincial Militia Work Conference opened in Canton on 6 September. The main tasks of the conference criticize the crimes of the gang of four in organizing a second armed force, convey the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference and look into reviving and carrying forward the fine traditions of militia work and strengthening militia building.

Teng I-fan, Liu Wei-ming, Chen Ching-shan, Hsiung Fei and Su Ko-chih, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Canton PLA units and the Kwangtung Military District, attended the opening ceremony. Some 480 persons are attending the conference, including responsible comrades of all prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees, military subdistricts and people's armed forces departments and of PLA units stationed in the province. Hsiung Fei, political commissar of the provincial military district, presided and made a speech.

He said: "The recent National Militia Work Conference was an extremely important conference. This meeting must seriously convey and implement the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference and lay emphasis on solving the following three problems.

"1. In connection with the reality of militia building, we should expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in sabotaging militia building, distinguish between right and wrong in line and revive and carry forward the fine traditions of militia work.

"2. We should obtain a clear picture of the tasks in militia building at present and for some time to come. We should concentrate on considering how to mobilize and organize the militia to work hard to build socialism and to contribute to fulfilling the general task for the new period and on how to put militia work on a sound basis in the course of working hard to build socialism.



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"3. We should consider how to further strengthen party leadership over militia work."

Su Ko-chih, political commissar of the provincial military district, read the inscriptions written for the National Militia Work Conference by Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission Hsu Hsiang-chien and conveyed the important instructions of Vice Chairman Teng and the report of Deputy Chief of Staff Yang Yung. Liu Wei-ming, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, conveyed the important speech of Vice Chairman Nieh Jung-chen of the Central Military Commission. Huang Yeh, deputy commander of the provincial military district, conveyed the speeches of Chang Tsai-chien, Hsu Li-ching and Li Yuan delivered at the National Militia Work Conference.

#### BRIEFS

HUPEH CADRE REEXAMINATIONS--Party committees at all levels in Yunyang Prefecture have strengthened leadership over the work concerning the reexamination of cadre histories. Since this year, the Yunyang Prefectural CCP Committee and various party committees at county level have conducted a comprehensive reexamination of the histories of over 2,000 cadres. In close connection with the realities of the reexamination work, party committees at all levels in the prefecture mobilized the masses of cadres and people to deeply expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four and to eradicate the pernicious influence of the thinking of "rather left than right." They have rehabilitated those persecuted comrades who opposed Lin Piao and the gang of four. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Aug 78 HK]

HUPEH AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH--Wuhan, Sep 3--Hupeh Province is making good use of its plentiful supplies of underground hot water in local agricultural research. There are many constant hot springs in Yingshan County in Hupeh Province supplying water at over 70 degrees centigrade. Technicians here have built hothouses heated with this water and have developed a new variety of rice that gives high yields and ripens early. The variety is a hybrid of early and midseason rice which suits local conditions. More than 50 thermal areas where the water temperatures range from 23 to 79 degrees centigrade have been found spread over 29 counties and municipalities in Hupeh Province. More than 110,000 tons of hot water are supplied daily for agricultural research. In the hothouses, agricultural technicians have raised African gold carps, vegetables and oil olive seedlings, conducted bacteriological studies and produced microorganisms for biological control of insect pests of rice and cotton crops. [Peking NCNA in English 0719 GMT 3 Sep 78 OW]

WUHAN WATER SUPPLY--Wuhan, Aug 31--The supply of running water for the booming industrial metropolis of Wuhan has increased by 22 percent, with the recent completion of 2 water works and the expansion of 3 others. The 2 new works have a total daily output of 80,000 tons, while 3 of the city's eight original works expanded their total capacity by 120,000 tons. Seven new water mains, 18.6 kilometres long, improved the supply for both residential quarters and industrial areas in this major, mid-Yangtze industrial city with its growing steel, machine-building and light industries and heavily farmed suburbs. The 2.2 million people of Wuhan now receive more than a million tons of running water a day through a more rationally laid out piping system for an urban area of 270 square kilometres. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0714 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW]

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KWEICHOW HOLDS CONFERENCE ON AUTUMN HARVEST TASKS

HK070715Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] The Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference on the evening of 4 September to make arrangements for autumn farmwork and the minor autumn harvest. The conference called on the province to take rapid action to do a good job of this work, gather in the fruits of the bumper harvest, do well in autumn sowing, collect large amounts of minor autumn harvest products and strive to reach the target of increasing the income of everyone engaged in agriculture by 4 yuan.

The conference held: The rural situation in the province is excellent and a bumper harvest is at hand. The autumn harvest has now begun and the busy autumn farming season is getting underway everywhere. Party committees at all levels must insure that all the work is done well. It is necessary to do the following well:

1. Get a good grasp of the autumn harvest, reaping the crops as soon as they are ripe so as to avoid the crops falling over, dropping ears, sprouting and rotting. Reaping and threshing must be done in a meticulous way. In this way, several more tens of catties can be reaped per mou and 100 to 200 million more catties throughout the province. All places should learn from Liping County and popularize mechanized threshing.
2. Do well in autumn plowing. Everything possible must be done to expand the area plowed by machine. Communes and brigades which cannot carry out machine plowing must arrange their manpower and animals well and establish a system of responsibility.
3. Prepare for autumn sowing. It is necessary to make revolution against backward cultivation methods and expand the sown area. Over 80 percent of the crops should be sown to fine strain seed. Manure must be grasped well. According to statistics, the province currently has an average of 700 catties of manure per mou. It is necessary to organize manpower to collect manure in a big way to prepare 3,000 catties of high quality manure per mou of the autumn sown crops and to strive to prepare 5,000 catties per mou.

The conference also stressed the importance of doing well in autumn harvest distribution work and demanded that leaders go to the frontline to take part in labor, investigate and study and solve problems. The province should also get a good grasp of the minor autumn harvest and of implementing the rural economic policies. The province has set up a minor autumn harvest leadership group and the prefectures, municipalities and counties should set up minor autumn harvest administrative offices. The communes and production teams should assign responsible persons to take charge of the minor autumn harvest.

YUNNAN STUDY GROUP VISITS ADVANCED PROVINCES

HK041400Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Sep 78 HK

[Excerpts] Led by Comrade An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, 160 secretaries of various prefectural, autonomous prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees have gone to visit and study in various advanced localities in developing farmland capital construction in Hunan, Kiangsu and Shangtung. Their trip lasted for 25 days and they have recently returned to Kunming.

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Hunan is the home province of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and it is also the place where wise leader Chairman Hua worked for a long time. When the Yunnan study group arrived in Changsha, they were warmly greeted by responsible comrades of the Yunnan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. Under the correct leadership of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, the people of Hunan have resisted the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four with their great consciousness of the line struggle. They have persistently and vigorously developed farmland capital construction for many years and have continuously worked hard. They have made great achievements in the struggle to change the world, thus greatly educating and encouraging the comrades of the study group.

When the Yunnan study group went to visit and study in Suchou Prefecture in Kiangsu, they were warmly received by the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and the Suchou Prefectural CCP Committee. Leading comrades of the Suchou Prefectural CCP Committee passed on to the Yunnan study group the valuable experiences of Suchou Prefecture in vigorously developing farmland capital construction.

Suchou Prefecture is an outstanding example in southern China with high and stable grain yield which has emerged in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. At present, per-mou grain production in the eight counties of the prefecture has surpassed 1,000 catties. In the 8 years from 1970 to 1977, the average per-mou rice and wheat yield in the prefecture maintained the high and stable level of 1,200 catties. In 1976, it set a record with a per-mou rice and wheat yield of 1,433 catties. Now, the quantity of commodity grain contributed to the state by Suchou Prefecture each year is equivalent to the annual quantity grain procured in Yunnan. It thus makes great contributions to the state.

The high levels of production manifest the high level of farmland capital construction. Accompanied by Comrade Wang Min-sheng, secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, and other comrades, the Yunnan study group visited (Lungchiao) brigade of (Hengchiao) commune, (Fangchiao) commune, (Weihsin) brigade of (Huangtai) commune and (Chipang) brigade in Wu County; (Tunghsing) brigade of (Hengpei) commune in Kunshan County; (Meichun) commune, (Chungchiao) brigade of (Rungping) commune, (Sanyueh) brigade of (Huachiao) commune and (Chuanchou) commune in Wuhsi County, and (Huahsi) brigade of (Huashih) commune in Chiangyin County.

After they visited and studied in Kiangsu, the Yunnan study group went to Shangtung. In Chinan, Comrade Pai Ju-ping, first secretary of the Shangtung Provincial CCP Committee, reported on the current situation and experiences for the members of the Yunnan study group. Accompanied by Comrade Li Chen, secretary of the Shangtung Provincial CCP Committee, and other comrades, the Yunnan study group visited Pingyin, Tungping, Feicheng, Hsintai, Hsinwen and Taian counties in Taian Prefecture as well as various farmland capital construction projects in Chining Prefecture.

During their visits, the comrades of the Yunnan study group have simultaneously studied and conducted discussions. They have modestly learned from the advanced experiences of the three provinces and have been greatly enlightened and educated. They have opened their eyes, obtained a clear picture of their orientation and reinforced their determination and confidence in being able to develop farmland capital construction in a big way.

YUNNAN EXPOSES, HANDLES NEWBORN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY

OW070625Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0118 GMT 4 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Recently, the Chaotung Prefectural CCP Committee and the Chaotung County CCP Committee, Yunnan Province, sternly handled a newborn counterrevolutionary--Hu Tsun-an, former secretary of the party branch of the fighting brigade [chan tou ta tui 2069 2435 1129 7130] of Tungchin commune, Chaotung County.

The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee has announced this typical case to the whole province and called on party organizations at all levels to practically do a good job in consolidating the grassroots leading bodies in rural areas in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" in order to win still greater victories in grasping the key link and running Yunnan Province well.

On 20 March 1978, Communist Party member Ma Chih-jung and 11 other comrades of the fighting brigade of Tungchin commune, Chaotung County, wrote a letter to the YUNNAN DAILY Editorial Department. They exposed Hu Tsun-an's numerous criminal activities in beating, smashing and grabbing in a big way in disregard of party discipline and state laws. After receiving the letter from the masses, Yunnan provincial party committee First Secretary An Ping-sheng paid great attention to it and instructed the Chaotung prefectural party committee to conscientiously carry out investigations and sternly handle the case. The prefectural party committee immediately formed an investigation group made up of prefectural, county and commune-level cadres to carry out an in-depth investigation of the fighting brigade. A large number of facts proved that Hu Tsun-an was an out-and-out newborn counterrevolutionary who sneaked into the grassroots leading body. To maintain the solemn observance of party discipline and state laws, the Chaotung Prefectural CCP Committee decided to dismiss Hu Tsun-an from all his posts both inside and outside the party, expel him from the party and turn him over to the judicial organizations for punishment according to the law.

Under the protection of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," Hu Tsun-an for a long time unbridledly trampled on party discipline and state laws, willfully embezzled collective funds and properties and colluded with some people in trapping and persecuting cadres and masses, thereby committing serious crimes. As early as the beginning of the Great Cultural Revolution, Hu Tsun-an organized a struggle-by-force group [wu tou tui 2976 2435 7130] to vigorously engage in beating, smashing and grabbing. In that brigade alone, eight commune members were beaten, injured or disabled. In September 1967, instructed by Hu Tsun-an and carrying steel picks and wooden clubs, some people who were ignorant of the facts forcibly took away nine large animals and the complete supply of feeding grass and fodder from the feeding ground of the county's industry and communications bureau. They also beat up and illegally detained the feeding ground personnel. In taking away by deception and grabbing by force the fruits of the commune members' labor, Hu Tsun-an seriously undermined the collective economy.

In February 1977, he falsely charged commune member Hu En-chu with "stealing" the potatoes in his private plots and went so far as to tie Hu En-chu up and beat him badly. When Communist Party member Chang Chien-wu exposed the serious problems concerning Hu Tsun-an, he politically persecuted Chang Chien-wu. Behind the backs of other members of the brigade's party branch, he colluded with Li Kuan-yun, deputy chief of the control section [chien cha ko 4148 1390 4430] of the Organization Department of the Chaotung prefectural party committee, in making a report to the commune's party committee that proposed that Chang Chien-wu be expelled from the party and arrested by the public security organization for punishment according to the law and that a meeting of commune members be called to criticize and struggle against Chang Chien-wu.

At the strong appeal of the masses, Tungchin commune sent a work group to investigate the brigade several times. However, the work group members were all secretly appointed by commune party committee Secretary Chen Yin-yuan and Hu Tsun-an, and they made great efforts to cover up for Hu Tsun-an. With their support, Hu Tsun-an fearlessly made false charges against those people who put up big-character posters against him and accused them of being "bad people." Chen Yin-yuan also made a report to Ma Wei-ying, deputy secretary of the Chaotung County party committee, on Hu Tsun-an's false charges. After listening to the report, Ma Wei-ying hurled all kinds of abuse, saying since these people are all questionable themselves, what reason do they have to accuse others?



In accordance with the situation, the Chaotung County CCP Committee, in sternly handling Hu Tsun-an, also dismissed Chen Yin-yuan from his post as secretary of the Tungchin commune party committee. In addition, the Chaotung Prefectural CCP Committee also dismissed Li Kuan-yun from his post as deputy chief of the control section of the Organization Department of the prefectural party committee and decided to sternly deal with him after investigating the problems. Furthermore, with the approval of the provincial party committee, the prefectural party committee dismissed Ma Wei-ying from his posts as deputy secretary of the Chaotung County party committee and vice chairman of the county revolutionary committee. Because of the bureaucratic mistake the Chaotung party committee committed in handling the fighting brigade's problems, the prefectural party committee instructed the county party committee to carry out an in-depth inspection of itself and conscientiously draw a lesson from its mistake. In informing the whole province of the Hu Tsun-an case, the provincial party committee commended Ma Chih-jung and other comrades for their spirit of struggle in exposing bad persons and bad deeds without fear and called on the cadres and masses to learn from them.

The Standing Committee of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee recently discussed the Hu Tsun-an case. Everyone maintained: In the past few years, in order to usurp party and state power and throw Yunnan into chaos, Lin Piao, the "gang of four" and their bourgeois factional setup extended their sinister hands not only into some provincial, prefectural and county units but also into some grassroots levels in urban and rural areas. This created a serious situation in which impurities in ideology, organization and work style existed in many communes, brigades, teams, enterprises and other grassroots units. The fighting brigade is a microcosm of these units. Therefore, it is essential to do a good job in consolidating the grassroots levels in close connection with the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in an orchestrated, planned and step-by-step way.

#### BRIEFS

KWEICHOW TUNG OIL PRODUCTION--Kweiyang, 16 Aug--Chengan County, Kweichow Province, is vigorously developing tung oil production. In 1977 the total output of tung seeds amounted to over 17 million catties, doubling that of 1976 which was a record year. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0205 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW]

SZECHWAN AFFORESTATION--Chengtu, Aug 30--Southwest China's Szechwan Province has planted 860,000 hectares of new forests, some of which are already providing the state with timber. To accelerate afforestation, the province in 1958 started using planes to sow tree seeds. The acreage sown by plane has since surpassed 1,130,000 hectares, out of which 460,000 hectares of forests have taken shape. The Tungho-hsiho forest area, situated in the mountainous northern part of the province, covers 30,000 hectares. Yunnan pines here average 10-12 metres in height with a timber reserve of 90-150 cubic metres per hectare. The forest already yields an estimated 30,000 cubic metres of timber every year. During the past ten years, planes have sown 60,000 hectares to trees every year. At present state forests and forests planted by the peoples communes and production brigades have 200,000 hectares under fast-growing cedar. All the income from these forests goes to the communes and brigades who own them. [Peking NCNA in English 0750 GMT 30 Aug 78 OW]

TIBET SPORTS GAMES--Lhasa, Aug 19--Twenty-six regional records, six in track and field and the rest in archery, were broken at the third game of the Tibet Autonomous Region which were held recently. Among the guests at the games were Wang Meng and Li Meng-hua, minister and vice-minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and a sports delegation from the commission made up of sportsmen from around the country as well as representatives of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. [Peking NCNA in English 0719 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW]

INNER MONGOLIA HOLDS CONFERENCE ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

SK070926Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee recently held a work conference in Huate County on animal husbandry in the region's agricultural, semi-agricultural and semipastoral areas. Participating in the conference were responsible comrades in charge of animal husbandry work of various leagues and municipalities as well as banners and counties of agricultural, semi-agricultural and semipastoral areas, and comrades of departments concerned of the autonomous region.

Comrade Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of the Inner Mongolia regional party committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, attended and spoke at the conference.

This conference particularly studied and solved problems regarding the ideology of leaders and principles and policies on animal husbandry production in agricultural, semi-agricultural and semipastoral areas. The conference discussed and formulated plans and missions for animal husbandry production in these areas, and called for efforts to attain the best historical record in the production of full grown and young animals within this year, so as to double the marketable rate of major animal husbandry products including meat, wool and fur by 1985.

In order to develop animal husbandry in our region at high speed, this conference studied relevant documents of the central authorities and relayed the spirit of the national conferences on raising hogs and sheep. The participating comrades visited advanced animal husbandry units in (Huate) County and summed up and exchanged experiences. As a result, they clarified the right and wrong of many major issues, unified their thinking and made clear the orientation for developing animal husbandry in agricultural, semi-agricultural and semipastoral areas. They have full confidence in developing animal husbandry at high speed.

While summing up the positive and negative experiences and lessons, the conference sincerely discussed and formulated principles for production and construction and some economic policies for agricultural, semi-agricultural and semipastoral areas. They reaffirmed that agricultural areas should implement the policy of taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development and actively develop animal husbandry.

In semi-agricultural and semipastoral areas, the conference pointed out, there are better conditions for developing animal husbandry, and great efforts should be made to grasp this work.

In order to insure the implementation of the principle of production and construction in these areas, the conference particularly stressed the implementation of the policy of forbidding land reclamation and protecting pastoral land. As for pastoral land which had been reclaimed for farming including small plots of land in farming areas, it is necessary to stop farming and use this land for animal husbandry. Anyone who continues to violate law and discipline, reclaims grassland at will or destroys pastoral land should be dealt with sternly.

The conference urged the leadership at all levels to correct their thinking and political line, profoundly understand Chairman Mao's instruction on attaching equal importance to crop cultivation and animal husbandry, correctly understand the dialectical relationship between agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, resolutely overcome and correct the erroneous trend of stressing agriculture and neglecting animal husbandry or promoting

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agriculture at the cost of animal husbandry, and rationally readjust the plans for agriculture and animal husbandry. Leagues, municipalities, banners, counties, communes and production teams should have one secretary or vice chairman in charge of animal husbandry production. At the same time, we should strengthen and improve professional animal husbandry contingents so as to do a better job in this field.

#### CENTRAL TEAM REPORTS ON PLANNING METHODS IN INNER MONGOLIA

SK060942Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] On the morning of 2 September, the Inner Mongolia regional party and revolutionary committees held a regional wired broadcast mobilization rally on popularization of the "optimum seeking" method [yuhuanfa] and the "overall planning" method. Attending the rally were responsible comrades of the party, government and army of the autonomous region, including Yu Tai-chung, Wang To, Teng Chun-ching, Wu En, Chang Peng-tu, Yun Shih-ying, (Wang I-lun) and (Chang Feng-pei), and vice chairmen of the regional committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference including (Wang Tsai-tien), Ko Li-keng, (Jung Fei), (Chou Pei-feng), (Teng Pu-ko), (Yang Yun-te) and (Chang Jung-chen). Also present were responsible comrades of various regional departments, committees, offices, and bureaus and of various leagues, municipalities, banners and counties.

The main site of the rally was the Inner Mongolia gymnasium. More than 100,000 people listened to the relay of the rally at various supplementary congregation sites.

Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of the Inner Mongolia regional party committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, presided over the rally. Hua Lo-keng, Standing Committee member of the Fifth National People's Congress, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and noted mathematician delivered an important report. Wang To, secretary of the Inner Mongolia regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, addressed the rally.

In his report, Comrade Hua Lo-keng said: At this time, when the people of all nationalities throughout the country are warmly responding to the great call of the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua and are beginning the new Long March aimed at fulfillment of the general task for the new period, and under the excellent situation in which the various fronts are working vigorously and bringing about improvements rapidly, we, comrades of the subteam [as heard], are very pleased to come here to struggle side by side with you under the unified leadership of the regional party committee. Comrades of the subteam are determined to learn from the comrades of Inner Mongolia and make concerted efforts to do the work successfully.

He said: Chairman Hua pointed out in his speech to the National Science Conference that it is necessary to greatly raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation, and called on us to endeavor to study culture and modern scientific knowledge and master the work skills and methods of management which are indispensable to modern production. Chairman Hua's important instruction also indicated a road of advance for us to popularize and apply the "optimum seeking" method and the "overall planning" method.

In 1964, with the kind concern of Chairman Mao, we began to put the "overall planning" method, and then the "optimum seeking" method, into practice. Our work immediately received concern and support from great leader Chairman Mao and esteemed and beloved Premier Chou.



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Our subteam has visited 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous region to acquaint the masses with the "optimum seeking" method and the "overall planning" method, and has achieved very remarkable results in production and potential-tapping.

Wang To, secretary of the Inner Mongolia regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, spoke at the rally. First of all, on behalf of the regional party and revolutionary committees, he extended a warm welcome and heartfelt thanks to Comrade Hua Lu-keng and the national subteam. He said: In recent years, our region has initially done some work for the popularization and application of the "optimum seeking" method and the "overall planning" method and has scored definite achievements in this regard. However, compared with other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, we are still lagging far behind. We should make great efforts to catch up with others.

In order to successfully carry out the popularizing of the "optimum seeking" method and the "overall planning" method, all localities and departments should conscientiously strengthen party leadership over this work and include it in the agenda of party committees at various levels. It is first of all necessary to properly solve the problem of understanding by the leadership at various levels and to regard the popularization of these two methods as an aspect of implementation of the general line of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. It is necessary to boldly arouse the masses to publicize the important significance of the two methods with great fanfare, so that the "optimum seeking" method and the "overall planning" method will become an effective weapon for the vast numbers of cadres and people in their struggle for production and scientific experimentation. We must arouse the masses to the mass movement for everybody to study and apply the "optimum seeking" method, and see that experiments and contributions are pursued.

At the conclusion of the rally, Comrade Yu Tai-chung once again stressed in his speech that party committees at various levels should conscientiously strengthen their leadership over the work of popularizing the two methods and carry out this work in a spectacular and down-to-earth manner. He said that, in the meantime, efforts should be made to boldly arouse the masses, wage a large-scale people's war and whip up an upsurge in vigorously studying, publicizing and applying the two methods. On behalf of the regional party committee, Comrade Yu Tai-chung again extended welcome and thanks to Hua Lu-keng and comrades of the national subteam.

#### TIENTSIN PLANT EXPERIMENTS WITH MATERIAL INCENTIVES

SK061359Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpt] In April 1978 the Tientsin No 1 silk fabric plant was approved by the Tientsin municipal labor and textile bureaus as an experimental unit in practicing the system of material rewards. The party organization of the plant organized the cadres and masses to carry out mass discussions on the following three points in line with the spirit of pertinent instructions from the party Central Committee.

1. It is necessary to clarify the dialectical relationship between "from each according to his ability" and "to each according to his work" and to straighten out why egalitarianism should not be practiced in dealing with distribution.
2. It is necessary to clarify the dialectical relationship between production and distribution and to straighten out why production plays a decisive role in distribution.



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3. It is necessary to clarify the dialectical relationship between what is rational and what is irrational and straighten out why people should not argue over a small difference in the amount of reward received.

The cadres and masses unanimously held: Giving material rewards, establishing a system in this regard and giving a proper bonus to comrades who have made great contributions and displayed fine technical skills and work style are in conformity with the economic policy at the present stage and with the principle of socialist distribution. These practices contribute to bringing the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of staff and workers into play and to acceleration of our pace in realizing the four modernizations.

Simultaneously with study, discussion and criticism, the party organization of the plant sincerely grasped the preparatory work for implementing material rewards. Through repeated discussions and studies at higher and lower levels, fixed numbers of personnel and fixed work quotas were set up for 33 types of work in the plant. As to the 19 types of work for which no fixed work quota could be established, a system of personal responsibility was instituted and major work requirements set up.

In line with the principle of more for workers working in major operations and less for workers working in supplementary roles, cadres and service personnel, the standard for differences in the amount of bonuses was set up. If one or more of the eight economic norms in a plant are not fulfilled, none of the cadres can receive bonuses. The criteria for reviewing workers' achievement mainly are output, quality, consumption, work attendance and safety in work. In addition, it is clearly stipulated that if one has made a major technical innovation which is actually useful in production and which has been popularized, he will be given the first-class bonus for from 1 to 6 months. With the approval of plant authorities, the top three winners in a technological demonstration contest will be given first-class bonuses during the month the contest is held.

The staff and workers said: This is a fine plan; everyone can see that it is a reasonable and fair one. Since instituting the material rewards beginning 1 June, the plant has further brought the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of staff and workers into play. The eight economic and technological norms were fulfilled in June and July and the work done was even better than the best records in the past.

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HOPEI AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE--Leading comrades of all prefectures, municipalities, counties and provincial offices in Hopei took part in a telephone conference held by the provincial party committee on 14 August. The conference urged all party committees in the province to arouse the masses to intensify field management of autumn crops, particularly in August and September, so as to win a bumper harvest in the fall. The conference was presided over by Wang Chin-shan, secretary of the provincial party committee. Lu Yu-lan, also secretary of the provincial party committee, called for efforts to implement the party's rural policies, effectively combat natural disasters and strengthen scientific management. [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW]

HEILUNGKIANG DAILY ON STRENGTHENING MILITIA BUILDING

OWO61433Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Sep 78 OW

[HEILUNGKIANG DAILY editorial: "Vigorously Strengthen Militia Building, Closely Guard the Motherland's North Gate"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The recent Heilungkiang Provincial Conference on Militia Work conveyed the guidelines of the National Conference on Militia Work. In the light of the actual conditions of militia building in our province, the conference also studied the issue of restoring and carrying forward the fine traditions of militia work and studied the issue of vigorously strengthening militia building in the new historical conditions. This will enable party committees at all levels to include militia work on their daily meeting agenda and will encourage the masses of militiamen to better play the backbone and vanguard role in the struggle to accomplish the general task in the new period.

The conference called on us to keep abreast of the new situation, vigorously carry forward the fine tradition of placing armed forces under party control, of directing the whole party's attention to military affairs, of raising militia building to a new level, of accelerating preparedness against aggressive wars, and of striving to accomplish the general task in the new period.

To keep abreast of the new situation and raise militia building to a new level, it is necessary to deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, eliminate chaos, restore order, effect radical changes and restore and carry forward the fine traditions in militia work.

It is also necessary to carry out militia work in close connection with the general task in the new period and persist in building militia contingents in a big way while going all out for socialism.

Meanwhile, we must clearly understand that we are engaging in socialist revolution and construction in an international situation far from being tranquil and are prone to the danger of sabotage and aggression. Shouldering the important task of safeguarding socialism, the militiamen--particularly the masses of militiamen in our province which is situated on the forefront of the struggle against revisionism--must integrate labor with militia training, combine peacetime work with wartime work, seize the hour, quicken the pace, do a good job in putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily and prepare for war while going all out for socialism. The conference put forward a requirement that by 1980 at least 80 percent of Heilungkiang's militia companies must meet the standards of being built on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily. We should take active and effective steps to fulfill this glorious and arduous task.

Located in a border region and directly facing Soviet revisionism which is bent on subjugating China, our province is situated in a key strategic position. Thus, we must pay attention to militia work and do a good job in militia building. Party committees at all levels must include militia work as an important item on their daily agenda and their principal leaders should pay personal attention to this work. All party committees should assign special personnel to take charge of militia work, make overall plans and arrangements, and pay special attention to militia work several times a year. They should strengthen their leadership over military organs and quickly establish people's armed forces departments. These departments should be established in accordance with the requirements set by superior organs.

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All party committees should also assign full-time cadres to armed forces departments in sufficient number, take good care of and support them and bring their role into full play. Armed forces departments at various levels are the military affairs departments of the party committees at a particular level. Under the unified leadership of the local party committees, they should devote their major efforts to doing a good job in militia work. Trade unions, poor and lower-middle peasants associations, communist youth leagues, women's federations and other mass organizations must closely cooperate with the people's armed forces departments in order to jointly do a good job in militia work.

While closely following our wise leader Chairman Hua on the new Long March, we should build militia contingents well, do a good job in militia work, carry out border region construction work, defend the border region and closely guard the motherland's north gate.

#### HEILUNGKIANG PARTY COMMITTEE URGES FIGHT AGAINST FROST

OWO71104Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Sep 78 OW

[Text] On the basis of a frost forecast by the Meteorological Department, the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial revolutionary committee last night urged some prefectures, leagues, counties and bureaus to take emergency measures to fight frost. They called on all party organizations, cadres and masses to prepare themselves immediately, do a good job of preventing frost and win the battle against frost.

Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee attach great importance to frost prevention work in our province and have repeatedly issued directives in this regard. Since the beginning of autumn, the provincial CCP committee and the provincial revolutionary committee have also repeatedly studied this question and have adopted specific measures concerning the proper arrangements. On the basis of requirements put forward by the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, various localities have acted immediately to strengthen preparations for frost by offering leadership, material supplies and technical guidance. Last night, the provincial CCP committee and the provincial revolutionary committee stressed by telephone that the leadership at all levels must fully understand the harmful effects of frost, foster the attitude of daring to combat frost and of winning victories, and regard efforts to prevent and combat frost as a central task in rural areas and as a decisive campaign in wresting a new bumper harvest this year. They urged all party secretaries to get mobilized, concentrate all their manpower and material resources and adopt effective measures to fight a people's war in combating frost and winning good harvests.

On the telephone, the provincial CCP committee and the provincial revolutionary committee urged all leading persons and comrades dealing with rural work to fully understand the significance of frost prevention. They pointed out: Major autumn crops are now growing very well. They have entered the ripening stage. A good harvest is expected. The major threat to this harvest remains early frost. Our output could again drop sharply just as happened during the past few years when the crops were hit by early frost. We will certainly win a good harvest if we succeed in preventing early frost over the next 20 days. Therefore, all localities must pay full attention to the struggle against frost. We need to strengthen leadership and institute a system of personal responsibility. It is essential that we set up frost prevention commands at all levels and establish information and liaison centers. Efforts must be made to organize the masses so they are ready at all times to plunge into the struggle against frost. We need to improve meteorological work, and swiftly and accurately provide forecasts on frost to all concerned.



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We must immediately ship all frost prevention supplies to basic-level units and step up our efforts to turn out more smudge pots. At the same time, the masses should be mobilized to stock more firewood and expand the acreage covered by frost prevention measures.

After the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees called upon various localities to take emergency measures, a number of counties and bureaus held telephone meetings right away to relay the messages from the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. More than 2,000 cadres and commune members were mobilized in Noho, Tetu and other counties last night to work in shifts in areas where frost prevention measures are being taken and make preparations for the fight against frost.

#### KIRIN HOLDS RALLY ON 'QUALITY MONTH' DIRECTIVES

SK07916Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Services in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a radio-television rally on the afternoon of 3 September to mobilize the vast numbers of cadres and masses on the industrial and communications front in Kirin Province to resolutely implement the guidelines of the national radio-television rally on "Quality Month" of the industrial and communications front and strive to fight to win great victory in raising the quality of products.

Attending the rally were Sung Chieh-han, deputy secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Tsung Hsi-yun, Standing Committee member of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee; and An Chih-wen, vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Comrades Sung Chieh-han and An Chih-wen delivered speeches at the rally.

At the rally, actively responding to the proposal of the Taching oilfield and nine other units, representatives of ten units including the dyestuffs plant of the Kirin chemical industry company set forth a proposal and challenge for successfully carrying out "Quality Month" activities by the various professions and trades on the industrial and communications front throughout the province. Also attending the rally were responsible comrades of the Changchun municipal party committee. [words indistinct], various related departments, committees and bureaus in Changchun. Vast numbers of cadres and masses listened to the broadcast of the rally.

#### KIRIN DAILY Commentator

SK060953Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Sep 78 SK

[Report on KIRIN DAILY 3 September commentator's article: "Divert Industrial and Communications Work to the Course of Giving First Importance to Quality"]

[Text] The article says: The National Economic Commission has named September "Quality Month" for the industrial and communications front throughout the country, and urges the various departments, areas, professions, plants and mines to go into action to make a remarkable increase in product quality. This decision was very practical and timely. The vast numbers of cadres and masses fighting on the industrial and communications front in our province should take immediate action and firmly resolve and exert great efforts to quickly raise product quality, so as to make a breakthrough and improve the outlook of our work as soon as possible.



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Diverting work to the course of giving first importance to quality and putting quality, specifications and varieties in first place is of great significance and has a direct bearing on developing the national economy at high speed and quickening the pace toward the four modernizations. Because quality and quantity are a unity of opposites, without quality there will be no quantity nor speed. With high quality, there will be no high speed. Objective law has ordained that product quality must be given first importance in industrial production. This law must not be violated. He who violates it will suffer.

At present, the task of raising product quality is especially urgent. To usurp party and state power, Lin Piao and the gang of four sabotaged and did endless harm to everything. Trampled by them, product quality went from bad to worse. The people were astonished.

Since the smashing of the gang of four, product quality has steadily increased in our province. The quality of some products even surpassed previous records. However, we must see that because the gang of four's detrimental effects were very serious, our progress has been slow and the situation in which product quality is low has not been basically changed. In particular, there are still quite a number of leading cadres who have incomplete comprehension of the issue of product quality and are indifferent toward the directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on raising product quality. Even more, some leading cadres are still emphasizing objective causes, are careless about everything and are doing rough and slipshod work. Many products are low in quality, and thus are not welcomed by the masses.

It has been nearly 2 years since the smashing of the gang of four. The masses of people put forward strong demands and ardent expectations in regard to product quality. Raising the quality of industrial products in our province brooks no delay. There must be no more delay. Quality is the lifeline of a product. It must be grasped quickly, vigorously and in a big way.

The article points out: We must grasp this golden opportunity--"Quality Month," try our utmost to work hard so as to make a big breakthrough in the work of raising the quality of industrial products in our province and raise product quality to a new level.

To realize this goal, it is necessary to first of all deeply expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four for their serious crimes of sabotaging product quality, thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence, clarify the rights and wrongs in line and define the correct orientation. At the same time, it is imperative that we eradicate in a big way the view of giving importance to quantity but not quality and [words indistinct] and destroy the theory of external causes that quality cannot be grasped because conditions for production are poor.

Efforts should be made to conduct vivid education in quality for staff members and workers, so as to enhance the responsibility and sense of urgency of the vast numbers of cadres and masses for raising the quality of products. It is necessary to establish the glorious, common social practice of glorying in producing high quality products, so as to make everyone firmly establish the concept of giving first importance to quality. We must make a firm determination to push product quality forward.

Secondly, it is necessary to strengthen leadership over the work of raising the quality of products and establish and improve the quality control organs.

Party committees at various levels should include quality work on the agenda, put responsible persons in charge of it, strengthen research in it, and go deeply into reality to conscientiously solve problems connected with it.

Efforts should be made to resolutely oppose such bad work styles as paying no attention to quality, knowing nothing about the situation or quality, merely following routine without a long-range plan, exercising ineffective leadership over quality work or even continuing to resort to deceit and turn out rough and slipshod products. It is necessary to lead staff and workers in working hard in a substantive way, in realistically putting basic work in good order, in energetically and painstakingly learning essential skills and in raising technical standards. It is imperative to continue to establish and improve the quality control system and strictly carry it out. Strict quality control should be exercised on all work, including delivering raw materials to plants, storing, processing, packing and dispatching products.

Socialist emulation drives should be launched in connection with the activities of "Quality Month." It is necessary to extensively carry out a mass campaign to produce reliable products, mobilize all forces to suggest new ways and make efforts to improve the quality of products, sincerely handle the opinions of consumers and properly organize visits to consumers.

We should put into effect the (three check-up system), not allow substandard products to be sent out of plants, and insure responsibility for repairing, exchanging and providing compensation for those poor quality products which have already been sent out of plants.

Third, efforts should be made to carry out activities to improve product quality and create popular brands in a big way. Plans should be formulated for improving the quality of all products within a set time. With regard to those products the quality of which have already reached the highest record in history, we should not be self-satisfied and stop making further improvement. We should strive to surpass the national advanced levels and resume the production of popular brand products or produce new popular brand products.

It is necessary to set forth concrete targets, adopt effective measures and organize forces so as to concentrate efforts on overcoming difficulties. Insofar as Kirin Province is concerned, before the end of this year, the quality of all products should be improved to a record high.

The KIRIN DAILY commentator's article said in conclusion: The task of swiftly improving product quality is fairly arduous. But so long as we make up our minds to arouse the masses and immerse ourselves in hard work, the task can certainly be achieved. This has been fully proved by the fact that numerous plants have been able to swiftly improve the quality of their products within a short period. On the other hand, we must see that "Quality Month" is only a short period during which we have to do a heavy task. In particular, because the previous preparatory work in our province began relatively late, the 1-month time will easily pass away with nothing accomplished if we delay in the slightest. We must have a very high consciousness and strong sense of responsibility, seize the time without being idle even for one moment and grasp the work very firmly. Only in this way can we score splendid results and lay sound foundations for the work of improving the quality of products in the time to come.

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# KIRIN CRITICIZES GANG'S UNDERMINING MILITIA WORK

SK041407Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] In the struggle to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four, the militia throughout Kirin have, in light of the actual situation in the province, penetratingly exposed and criticized the gang of four and the company of the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee for their crimes in undermining militia building and preparedness against war. They have restored and carried forward the old traditions of militia work and vigorously strengthened militia building.

Comrade Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee, has paid great attention to the militia work. At a number of important meetings sponsored by the Kirin provincial party committee, he stressed the significance of militia work and put forward the concrete demands in this respect. He personally listened to the report given by the Kirin Provincial Military District on the militia work, made comments on the important documents of militia work and attended the major conferences on militia work. He went deep into grassroots unit from time to time to get acquainted with the situation of people's armed force departments and to check the militia work. The provincial party committee's efforts to take the lead in grasping the militia work have motivated the party committees at all levels have actively acted as advisers to the party committees, gone deep into grassroots units to energetically undertake investigations and studies and grasped militia work at the forefront. In 1977, the leadership of the Kirin Provincial Military District led office cadres to the grassroots level on five occasions and investigated 41 people's armed force departments of counties, municipalities banners and [words indistinct] Problems discovered were solved promptly. They summed up and popularized the experiences of the Liaoyuan Mining Administrative Bureau and Yushu County is going all out to build the militia, the experience of the people's armed force department of Changpai County in going deep into grassroots units to grasp militia work, the experience of the organs of the Tunghua military subdistrict in carrying out [words indistinct] and the experience of the party committee of the Changchun Garrison District in concentrating its efforts to grasp militia work, thus promoting militia building in the province.

The masses of militiamen in our province have actively plunged into movements to learn from Tachai in agriculture and from Taching in industry and fully played their role as a main force in both production and construction. [words indistinct] According to an incomplete statistic, more than 3,700 factories, mines and other enterprises in the province have taken the militia work as an important aspect of the movement to learn from Taching. Last year, 2.8 million militiamen participated in the work of farmland capital construction in the province.

## KIRIN COUNTY OFFICIAL ON RECOVERY OF '7 MAY' SCHOOL

SK041356Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Sep 78 SK

[Recorded speech by (Wang Fu-sheng), deputy director of the Education Bureau of Hailung County, Kirin Province: "The Former Principal Responsible Member of the Kirin Provincial Party Committee Is the Archcriminal of Undermining the Educational Revolution in Hailung '7 May' Middle School"]

[Excerpts] The '7 May Hailung middle school, formerly known as fourth Hailung middle school, was the first middle school in our country established after liberation.

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During the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line consistently occupied a dominant position in the school, which brought up a large number of competent people for the country. In 1960, representatives of this school had the glory to attend a provincial conference of outstanding units on the cultural and educational front.

When the school, tempered in the struggle of the Great Cultural Revolution, was advancing along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the former principal responsible member of the provincial party committee stretched his sinister hand into this school. In line with the counterrevolutionary fallacy advocated by Lin Biao and the gang of four on the dictatorship of the sinister line, he set up false models and concocted black experience and went all out to publicize and popularize them throughout the province. This did serious harm to the educational revolution in our province and our country. In particular, Hailung "7 May" middle school suffered extremely serious damage and became a heavily-afflicted unit. It is imperative for us to thoroughly settle the account with the former principal responsible members of the provincial party committee for his crimes in undermining the educational revolution in our "7 May" school.

To thoroughly undermine the educational work and join the activities of the gang of four to usurp party and state power, the former principal responsible member of the provincial party committee and his company had a bitter hatred for the vast number of cadres and teachers who were loyal to the party's educational work and would not be satisfied with anything less than the doom of these cadres and teachers. When the school was being reorganized into a "7 May" school, they slandered the original school leaders, saying that none of them were good and labelling all of them as "renegades," "special agents" and "capitalist roaders," the masses of teachers were labeled as "bourgeois intellectuals" and taken as targets for dictatorship.

Now, the masses of the revolutionary teachers and students of Hailung "7 May" middle school have risen to expose and criticize the towering crime perpetrated by the former principal responsible member of the provincial party committee and his company in undermining the educational revolution in this school and, in the course of struggle, make continuous efforts to wipe out their pernicious influence. The teachers and students are determined to closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and grasp the key link in running the school well in order to make up the loss caused by the former principal responsible member of the provincial party committee and his company. Great efforts are being made to train more competent persons who are both Red and expert so as to realize the four modernizations as early as possible.

#### KIRIN REPRESENTATIVES LEAVE FOR NATIONAL WOMEN'S CONGRESS

SK070734Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Sep 78 SK

[Text] The representatives from Kirin Province to the Fourth National Women's Congress left Changchun for Peking on 3 September. More than 300 persons, including responsible persons of departments concerned and the women's federations of Kirin Province and Changchun Municipality and women from all walks of life, warmly saw them off at the railway station.

Among the women representatives of various nationalities from various fronts of the province are veteran models over 70 years of age who have performed meritorious deeds, new pace setters who have scored outstanding achievements in their work, revolutionary veteran cadres and full-time cadres who have engaged in women's work for many years. There are 40 regular representatives and 2 specially invited representatives.



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During their stay in Changchun, these representatives were cordially received by Comrade Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and other leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees including Kao Yang, Sung Chieh-han, Yu Ko, Tsung Hsi-yun, An Chih-wen and Wei Chen-wu. Comrade Wang En-mao gave important instructions to all representatives and urged them to conscientiously study the reports by central leading comrades and the documents of the congress after the congress, modestly learn from representatives from all parts of the country, bring back the guidelines of the congress, improve our province's women's work to a new level, and lead the women of various nationalities of our province to make new and still greater contributions to accelerating the realization of the four modernizations.

All representatives were very happy and inspired. They were determined to repay the concern of the provincial party committee and the wishes and trust of the vast numbers of women of our province with concrete deeds.

#### LIAONING SECRETARY DISCUSSES GANG'S THEORETICAL ERRORS

SK071322Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Sep 78 SK

["Excerpts" of article by Jen Chun-i: "The Fundamental Way To Eliminate Chaos and Restore Order in the Theoretical Field," carried in issue No 8-9 of the Liaoning journal THEORY AND PRACTICE]

[Excerpts] Wise leader Chairman Hua taught us that it is necessary to make strenuous efforts to revive and carry forward the party's work style of seeking truth from facts. Vice Chairman Teng time and again stressed the importance of seeking truth from facts. At the recent All-Army Political Work Conference he once again dwelt particularly on the issue of seeking truth from facts, pointing out that seeking truth from facts is the starting point, the fundamental point, in Chairman Mao's thought.

We should be aware that whether we seek truth from facts is a question of whether we practice materialism or idealism. This is the most fundamental question of Marxism.

Over the past many years, posing as ultraleftists who vigorously fostered Chairman Mao's banner, Lin Piao and the gang of four arbitrarily distorted and tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and created confusion on such important theoretical issues as the relationship between spirit and material, between theory and practice, between politics and economy and between individuals and the masses, thus causing metaphysics and idealism to run rampant. Now it is necessary to vigorously advocate the need of seeking truth from facts if we are to clear up the confusion created by the gang of four.

Seeking truth from facts is a magic mirror before which all sham theories and sciences and all frauds will show their real nature. With seeking truth from facts as a weapon, [words indistinct] can be realized, people's minds can be emancipated and our work can be promoted at high speed.

Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee repeatedly stress the importance of seeking truth from facts, and newspapers and journals of the central authorities are going all out to publicize practice as the only criterion for testing truth. This has really struck at the heart of the fake left and real right reactionary ideological system of Lin Piao and the gang, and is the most fundamental way to eliminate chaos and restore order in the theoretical field.

Chairman Mao's theory of seeking truth from facts--a precious asset of our party and a sharp weapon leading the Chinese revolution to victory--took shape and developed in the protracted struggle against the opportunist line. The work style of seeking truth from facts which Chairman Mao established in the party and in the whole nation was in the past decade seriously disrupted by Lin Biao and the gang, who practiced idealism in a big way both inside and outside the party, energetically engaged in fake left and real right doings, and thus deceived and confused many people.

External causes play their role when internal causes exist. Summing up our lessons from a subjective point of view, we will find that the reason our comrades were fooled was that they had succumbed to their muddled views. The following muddled views were often heard in Liaoning:

1. Blindly worship special status.

Some comrades sometimes felt that something was wrong with what the gang's sworn follower in Liaoning advocated. However, as it was mentioned by a person in such a special capacity, they dared not doubt it and had no choice but to follow it, even though they did not understand it. What was the reason for this? The reason was that they dared not seek truth from facts. Because they placed blind faith in special status, their attitude of seeking truth from facts, their Marxist awareness and their party spirit disappeared. This was a profound lesson.

2. View things with naive class feeling only.

Naive class feeling is good, but not enough. Lin Biao offered many remarks in praise of Chairman Mao, such as "Chairman Mao was a genius unparalleled in thousands of years," "every sentence of Chairman Mao represents the truth," "one sentence is as valuable as 10,000 sentences spoken by others," "every sentence should be followed," and so forth. This was actually Lin Biao's conspiracy to sing his own praises by flaunting the banner of singing the praises of Chairman Mao and to (?counterattack) and attack his enemies.

Instead of analyzing these words to see whether they were scientific or practical, some of our comrades viewed things with naive class feeling, blindly thinking that we could not praise Chairman Mao too much and that words in praise of him, even if they were not precise, were all good. [words indistinct] We warmly love Chairman Mao, support Mao Tsetung Thought and should forever hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, but we must by no means love him and hold his banner high with an idealistic attitude. Instead, we must adopt a Marxist, scientific approach toward Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. This was another important historical lesson which we should sum up and remember.

3. Place political needs in opposition to seeking truth from facts.

In the heyday of the gang of four, many of Chairman Mao's teachings became taboo and it was not allowed to mention them. People were forbidden to mention [words indistinct] the policy of to each according to his work, the need to learn from foreign advanced technology, the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, the goal of stability and unity and any criticism of leftism. Some of our comrades failed to see that this was the criminal ambition of Lin Biao and the gang of four to oppose Mao Tsetung Thought, and thought that this was to meet political needs.

To persist in seeking truth from facts, it is necessary to give full play to democracy and conscientiously carry out democratic centralism. Only by carrying out democratic centralism can we avoid subjectivism, determine what the problem is and how to solve it, truly seek truth from facts and act in accordance with objective reality.

In the past, Lin Biao and the gang of four went all out to exercise fascist dictatorship inside and outside the party, with the result that people dared not speak the truth. That sworn followers of the gang of four acted as an overlord in Liaoning for many years and was bent on applying fascist coercion. Democracy within the party and the socialist legal system were badly trampled. Whoever expressed an opinion slightly different from this overlord would be subjected to cruel struggle and merciless attack and would suffer savage physical torture and political persecution. Besides, his family, relatives and friends would also be involved. As a result, everyone was afraid that he would be in danger, and an atmosphere of terror prevailed everywhere. Under such circumstances, how could the style of seeking truth from facts be carried forward to any extent?

To carry forward the style of seeking truth from facts, we must act against the way of Lin Biao and the gang of four, give full play to democracy inside and outside the party, state our problems openly and let our cadres and masses have their say so as to create a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness.

To persist in seeking truth from facts, it is necessary to side with the masses and listen to their voices at all times. The popular masses are the practitioners of the three great revolutionary movements, the motive force in the making of world history, and the genuine judges who distinguish between merits and mistakes and between right and wrong. The will of the masses and what they are for or against are irresistible, in the final analysis. The gang of four and their sworn followers in Liaoning were bent on acting against the will of the masses. They were thus strongly hated by the people and were swept into the garbage heap of history.

To persist in seeking truth from facts, it is essential to recognize that practice is higher than knowledge and is the only criterion for testing truth. If we do not recognize that practice is the only criterion for testing truth and do not respect social practice, it will be impossible to persist in seeking truth from facts. By stressing that practice is higher than knowledge and is the only criterion for testing truth, are we underrating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought? No! On the contrary, this is a basic point of view which defends Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

Some comrades think that Mao Tsetung Thought is the criterion for testing truth. This view is incorrect. The reasons are: first, Mao Tsetung Thought itself is truth rather than the criterion for testing truth. Although people often say that anything conforming to Mao Tsetung Thought is correct, this cannot negate the fact that practice is the only criterion for testing truth. We firmly believe in Mao Tsetung Thought because it has been proved correct through tests by practice. Just as Chairman Mao pointed out in commenting on Marxism, we say that Marxism is correct not because Marx was a prophet but because his theory has been proved correct by our practice and struggle.

Second, people may sometimes have different understandings of Chairman Mao's numerous specific instructions, and it falls to practice to determine which are correct.



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Third, it is impossible for Mao Tsetung Thought to include all situations and details of our social practice at present and in the future. Not only can we not find ready answers to questions of natural science from Chairman Mao's works, but it is also impossible to find from books ready answers to all of the large number of specific questions encountered in our socialist revolution and construction. Only practice can answer all these questions.

As Lenin said, "Practice is higher than (theoretical) knowledge, for it has the dignity not only of universality, but also of immediate actuality." Lenin also stated: "We do not expect Marx or Marxists to know every specific situation on the road leading to socialism. The specific and actual situations can only be indicated by the practical experience of thousands upon thousands of people."

Practice is the only criterion for testing truth, and there is nothing else that can be used in its stead. Only by keeping to this understanding can we eradicate the idealist pernicious influence caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four in theory and revive and carry forward the party's work style of seeking truth from facts.

Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee stress greatly the importance of seeking truth from facts. This is the greatest task at present in eliminating chaos and restoring order in theory. It is bound to bring about great emancipation of people's minds and enable us to make still greater and quicker strides on the road of the new Long March.

#### BRIEFS

HEILUNGKIANG AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE--The Heilungkiang provincial party and revolutionary committees called a province-wide telephone conference on 16 August, calling on all party committees to strengthen their leadership over agricultural production and to launch a campaign against frostbite, waterlogging and insect pests. Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended and addressed the conference. Participating in the conference were leading comrades of all prefectures, leagues, municipalities, counties and bureaus as well as of all provincial offices and departments. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW]

HEILUNGKIANG TRADE UNION MEETING--The fourth enlarged plenary meeting of the Fourth Heilungkiang Provincial Trade Union Council was held in Harbin from 11 to 18 August, attended by Li Li-an and Chen Chien-fei, secretaries of the provincial party committee. The meeting discussed the revised drafts of the PRC trade union law and the Chinese trade union regulations, exchanged opinions on launching socialist emulation campaigns, and elected Heilungkiang representatives to attend the Ninth National Trade Union Congress. The meeting denounced the erroneous idea that emulation campaigns are a temporary expedient for enhancing production, and that emulation campaigns can be replaced by a system of payment on a time-rate basis accompanied by extra bonuses. It urged all trade unions to regard socialist emulation campaigns as an important and continuous task and to separate emulation campaigns from criticism meetings, study meetings and other political activities. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Aug 78 OW]

HEILUNGKIANG SOYBEAN HARVEST--Harbin, 26 Aug--Heilungkiang Province this year expects to reap a bumper harvest of soybean now growing sturdily on 8.76 million mou of newly reclaimed farm land. This represents 200,000 mou more than planned, or 1.65 million mou more than the acreage sown to soybeans in 1977. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0121 GMT 26 Aug 78 OW]



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KANSU'S SUNG PING IMPLEMENTS HSIANGHSIANG EXPERIENCE

HK060946Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 26 Aug 78 p 2 HK

[NCNA report: "Principle Leading Comrades of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee Personally Take Charge of the Work of Returning Things Taken From the Peasants and of Compensating Them in Accordance With the Central Directive Concerning the Hsianghsiang Experience"]

[Excerpt] To implement the Hsianghsiang experience and the important directive of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, Comrade Sung Ping, first secretary of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee, led a work team of the provincial party committee to Lintao County and, together with the comrades of the county's work team for education in the line, investigated the problems of fulfilling the rural economic policies and of solving the unreasonable burdens on the peasants and studied concrete methods for carrying out the directive of the party Central Committee to the letter. All counties, communes and production teams now immediately pay compensations whenever possible and this is warmly welcomed by the masses of rural cadres and commune members.

Comrade Sung Ping and the work team of the provincial party committee went deep into some of the communes and production teams in Lintao County and investigated problems of unreasonable burdens on the peasants. Facts have shown that there are unreasonable burdens on the peasants in the eight aspects cited in the report of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee and that some of the problems are even more prominent than in Hsianghsiang. Therefore, when the central document transmitting the Hsianghsiang experience was communicated to Lintao County, it immediately elicited a powerful response among the people. The masses cheered: "Chairman Mao's policy of cherishing the people has returned." The poor and lower middle peasants said: "In the past, the production team was like a sheep 'fleeced' time and again by the various professions and trades in every sector. Although we had views, we were afraid to air them. Now, the Hsianghsiang experience transmitted by the party Central Committee has expressed what has been in our hearts for the past 10 years and more."

FIFTH KANSU CYL CONGRESS OPENS 4 SEPTEMBER

HK040700Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] The Fifth Kansu Provincial CYL Congress opened in Lanchow on 4 September. The congress is being attended by 1,200 delegates who are representing the 2.8 million CYL members and young people on all fronts throughout the province. They comprise young heroes, models, workers engaged in youth work, full-time CYL cadres, PLA fighters, minority nationalities and returned Overseas Chinese. Representatives of Red Army veterans, veteran cadres, labor models, fighting heroes, veteran scientists and Young Pioneers have been invited to take part in the congress. The congress is being held in the hall of the provincial revolutionary committee. The opening ceremony began at 0900 and was attended by Sung Ping, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Chao Chu-chi and Ma Chi-kung, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee; responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and provincial military district; responsible persons of departments concerned and mass organizations; and veteran CYL workers.

Ma Cheng-hua, deputy secretary of the provincial CYL committee, delivered the opening speech. He said: "The main tasks of this congress include holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, uniting very closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, resolutely implementing the line of the 11th party congress and the spirit of the Fifth NPC, uniting and leading the CYL members and young people to carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, raising provincial CYL

work to a new level and struggling hard to fulfill the general task for the new period and to accomplish the various combat tasks put forward by the provincial CCP committee."

The congress will penetratingly expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four and their agents in Kansu in pushing the counterrevolutionary revisionist ultrarightist line and in interfering with and sabotaging CYL work. The congress will sum up and exchange experiences in provincial CYL work, discuss and adopt the work report made by the Fourth Provincial CYL Committee and elect the Fifth Provincial CYL Committee members and the provincial delegates to attend the 10th National CYL congress.

Chao Chu-chi, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, also spoke at the congress, greeting the congress and giving his regards to the CYL members and young people. He said: "CYL organizations must teach the CYL members and young people to fully understand the important historical duty which they shoulder. They must lead them to generate ambition, study hard, work diligently and fight hard. The CYL members and young people must devote their youth to the motherland's great cause." He pointed out emphatically: "On the road of the new Long March, CYL organizations at all levels must stand in the frontline and become a brave shock force. They must pay special attention to organizing the CYL members and young people to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and to learn scientific, technological and cultural knowledge." He also demanded that party committees at all levels include CYL work on their agenda.

#### LEADING MINORITY CADRE DENOUNCED AS GANG'S AGENT IN TSINGHAI

OWC70409Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts of article by mass criticism group of the General Office of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee: "A Fake Leftist But Genuine Rightist Model--on the True Features of the Gang of Four's Agent in Our Province"]

[Text] Our wise leader Chairman Hua has pointed out: "In the struggle to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four, we should use Mao Tsetung Thought to strip off their leftist masks and expose their true features as ultrarightists." In accordance with this instruction, we have stripped off the disguise of the gang of four's agent in our province. Thus, we have clearly seen that this so-called "fine representative of minority cadres, hero of the Great Cultural Revolution and heroic rebel who has always been in the right" was an out-and-out antiparty conspirator, power usurper, core element of the factional setup, faithful follower of the gang of four and rightist.

For a long time he closely followed Lin Piao, the gang of four and their "commander" in our province and went all out to push their counterrevolutionary revisionist line, thus seriously interfering with and undermining implementation of the strategic plan of Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee he headed. Early in 1974, the gang of four went their way in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. They "let off three arrows at the same time." They directed their spearhead at our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and other proletarian counterrevolutionaries of the older generation.

On the pretext of seeking medical treatment that agent of the gang of four in our province went to other areas to acquaint himself with their situations. Basily rushing about, he traveled through six provinces and one municipality in 3 days. Upon his return to Sining, he immediately held secret talks with that "commander" and (?made preparations for a change). He then stirred up trouble everywhere on the instructions of the gang of four. He clamored for "removing the obstacles to the movement." He instigated people by saying: "Don't be a cadre like a meek lamb, we should be bristled cadres who carry the struggle through to the end."

Using his home as a base, he called backbone elements of the factional setup to sinister meetings where he collected blacklist information on others and analyzed the situation. Through active counterrevolutionaries he secretly gathered information on the so-called "third force" in preparation for getting rid of leading revolutionary cadres.

After careful planning, he wrote a letter to the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, openly raising a sinister antiparty banner. With ulterior motives, he instigated some people to oppose party committees and leading revolutionary cadres at various level. He directed the forces of the factional setup in attacking several meetings called by the provincial party committee and in launching well-coordinated attacks on or dragging out and struggling against leading cadres at various levels. As a result, the leading members of some units were not even able to (hold meetings, not to mention carry out their work).

Our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou passed away in early 1976, and it was then that the gang of four stepped up their activities in usurping party and state power. That agent of gang of four in our province, closely following the gang's antiparty scheme, secretly instructed some people to issue "solemn statements" against the past investigations and criticisms made on themselves.

When Chairman Mao was seriously ill, that agent of the gang of four in our province, who pretended to be suffering from several diseases and alleged that his days were numbered, suddenly became healthy, [words indistinct] and made speeches and issued directives as if he were the king of Tsinghai.

That agent of the gang of four in our province coordinated closely with the gang and their "commander" who was pushing a counterrevolutionary revisionist line in Tsinghai, as well as with the backbone elements of the bourgeois factional setup. With a complete set of reactionary factionalist fallacies and a counterrevolutionary plan for action, he was indeed a core element of the bourgeois factional setup in our province.

That agent of the gang of four and their "commander" in our province colluded with and shielded each other for a long time. As early as in 1968, that "commander" praised that agent as ("an outstanding cadre who is rarely found in Tsinghai") and produced false evidence to cover up the latter's undesirable background.

In March 1976, that "commander" relayed to that agent Wang Hung-wen's sinister instruction assigning the agent a job; the former also passed to the latter a copy of Chiang Ching's sinister speech at a meeting of responsible persons of 12 provincial and municipal party committees. [Words indistinct] then he followed the gang of four ever more closely. He attacked the party 10 times more vengefully and 100 times more vehemently. He called backbone elements of the factional setup to a secret meeting which decided on the division of work and responsibilities and called for launching a large-scale operation through concerted efforts in coordination with the gang of four's activities for usurping party and state power.

After the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four, that "commander" continued to shield that agent by not exposing, criticizing or struggling against the latter. That agent formed an alliance with the backbone elements of the factional setup and launched (?scorched earth) attacks.

That agent in our province was a faithful follower of the gang of four. In 1968 he established contacts with big careerist Wang Hung-wen and his followers in Shanghai. [Words indistinct] he also praised big careerist Chang Chun-chiao as the only theorist of our party. He went all out to prepare counterrevolutionary public opinion for the gang of four's coming to power.



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In 1974 he wrote two letters to Wang Huag-wen and Chiang Ching in which he falsely charged members of the masses, who were waging class struggle against him, with attempting to reverse verdicts passed in the Great Cultural Revolution.

In January 1975 he and that "commander" jointly wrote a letter to Chiang Ching to disgustingly lavish praise on her and to thank her for the concern she had shown them. They told Chiang Ching in the letter that she might rest assured that they would do a good job in achieving unity and carry out their work well.

That agent went all out to advocate and push the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program. As early as the initial stage of the Great Cultural Revolution, he and that "commander" began to energetically pursue the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four and brought false charges against and hit hard at veteran revolutionary cadres. On sinister instructions from Lin Piao, they falsely charged Comrade Wang Chao with "following a sinister line" and ruthlessly persecuted him.

In 1974 that "commander" vilified cadres and people who had put up big-character posters against him and his ilk as "attempting to seize power and reverse verdicts passed in the Great Cultural Revolution." He attempted to use this as a pretext under which to overthrow a large number of veteran cadres who had adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. That agent immediately said he would be the first one to come forward and carry through to the end the struggle against the unrepentant capitalist roaders and against the rightist forces that were attempting to reverse verdicts.

That agent went all out to preach Chang Chun-chiao's fallacy that "new changes have taken place in relations among the classes." Reversing the relationship between ourselves and the enemy, he openly called for directing the spearhead of the dictatorship at those within the party in an attempt to turn the organs of the dictatorship into the gang of four's instruments for usurping party and state power.

At a meeting held in Sining in 1976, that agent said blatantly and demagogically: "Past struggles between the two lines in our party show that the bourgeoisie is indeed in the Communist Party. Fundamental changes have taken place as far as the principal contradiction, the target of the revolution and relations among classes in the country are concerned. This has given us a new subject for public security work. We must grasp this new subject as a matter of great importance." He instructed the public security department to trace the sources of "rumors and unhealthy trends" and hit hard at revolutionary people and cadres.

In July and August 1976, that confidant of the gang of four in the State Sports and Physical Culture Commission, acting on Wang Hung-wen's sinister instruction, came to Tsinghai to establish counterrevolutionary ties. That agent contacted that confidant several times and held two secret meetings with him. That agent premeditatedly (?instigated) active counterrevolutionaries to frame up people before that confidant or to write him letters bringing false charges against other people. That agent even personally supplied the gang of four with materials which could be used by them as antiparty shells.

That agent of the gang of four in our province always advertized himself as "a person who was born Red" and styled himself as the "Shaocheng Mao of Tsinghai." He covered himself with all the laurels of a rebel, new force and leading revolutionary cadre. But he was actually an out-and-out rightist. Before and after the liberation of Tsinghai, he [words indistinct]. After giving a job, he repeatedly made political mistakes and (?his conduct was beneath contempt).



In 1961 that agent (?incited) reactionary elements to beat basic-level cadres in (Kamai) township, Kueinan County. In 1962 while leading a work team in consolidating people's communes in Kungho County, Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, he energetically pursued a right capitulationist line and appointed a number of persons with serious political problems as basic-level cadres. In 1970, he led a work team in promoting the movement for striking at the counterrevolutionaries and opposing corruption, theft, speculation, extravagance and waste in Kueinan County, and he pursued a line that was leftist in appearance but rightist in essence and went all out to torture people to extort confessions from them. Some counterrevolutionaries were able to carry out evil acts and harm the masses because of that agent's connivance and protection.

With bitter hatred for proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, that agent of the gang of four in our province on several occasions attacked by insinuation our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and wise leader Chairman Hua. He viciously vilified Vice Chairman Teng. Premier Chou, whom the people respect and admire from the bottom of their hearts, died in early 1976. The masses were greatly grieved over his death and on their own initiative held mourning activities as an expression of their grief. Following the instructions of the gang of four, that agent slandered such mourning activities as "counterrevolutionary activities" and ordered the Public Security Department to investigate and punish them. He also instructed his confidants to gather sinister materials and write letters to the gang of four in order to bring false charges against others.

What infuriated people most is that agent of the gang of four gave expression to his bitter hatred for the Red sun in the hearts of the people of all nationalities. On his way home after attending memorial services for Chairman Mao in Peking in September 1976, he, in collusion with that "commander" and another backbone element of the factional setup, took the lead in making trouble at the Yinchuan airport. Thus, his counter-revolutionary stand and feelings were completely exposed.

Chairman Mao said: "There is absolutely no such thing in the world as love or hatred without reason or cause." Why did that agent love the gang of four so much? Why was he so kind and close to class enemies and active counterrevolutionaries? Why did he hate great leader Chairman Hua so much? Why did he hate proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and the masses of people so much? The only answer to these questions is that he was an out-and-out counterrevolutionary and rightist.

#### BRIEFS

KANSU PEASANTS' BURDENS--Influenced by the gang of four and their agents in Kansu, many government organs and enterprises in Chingyang Prefecture, Kansu, used to arbitrarily requisition property, funds and land from the local peasants, thereby seriously damaging the relations between the government and party on one hand and the masses on the other. In response to the party Central Committee's call for popularizing Hsianghsiang County's experience in lightening the peasants' burdens, the cadres of many government offices and enterprises in the prefecture have taken effective steps to correct the situation. They have gone to production brigades to offer apologies and return the property, funds and land requisitioned. So far some 5,000 catties of grain, 4,000 yuan in cash and nearly 100 mou of land have been returned to production brigades. [Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW]

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